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Bulgaria Recognizes New Romanian Government

AU2512181689 Sofia BTA in English
1755 GMT 25 Dec 89

["Bulgaria Recognizes New Romania"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 25 (BTA)—Bulgaria officially recognizes the National Salvation Front of Romania as the sole representative and exponent of the Romanian people's will and interests, stated Mr Boyko Dimitrov, minister of foreign affairs, speaking before journalists today. His statement was made in connection with the announcements that a number of countries—France, Norway, the GDR, and the FRG—included have officially recognized the National Salvation Front.

On behalf of the state leadership he said that to the best of her ability Bulgaria will continue to render assistance for overcoming the aftermath of the bitter events taking place these days, the cause for which are the tyrannical regime and its supporters. We make common cause and entirely support the legal aspirations of the fraternal Romanian people—our neighbors and allies—in their struggle for freedom, democracy, humanism and progress. On this basis Bulgaria is ready to carry out broad cooperation with Romania in all fields of mutual interest, the Bulgarian foreign minister added.

'Bizarre Christmas' in Romania Noted

AU2512203089 Sofia BTA in English
1758 GMT 25 Dec 89

["Bizarre Christmas in Romania"—BTA headline]

[Text] Bucharest, December 25 (BTA correspondent Petyo Petkov)—Christmas seems to have brought the much coveted calm to Romania today. Fighting has not ended but there is no longer the cannonade and the unceasing machine-gun fire of the last few days and nights. Troops and armoured personnel carriers are concentrated in strength around the union hotel to mop up a pocket of resistance of the pro-Ceausescu loyalist security forces. The casualties are terrifying. According to a foreign physician, 500 people have died in a Bucharest hospital. A dried bloodstain shaped like the map of Romania can be seen near the Intercontinental Hotel. It is bordered by constantly lit candles.

Romania is celebrating a bizarre Christmas. The Christmas trees, adorned with a few ornaments and many candles, are surrounded by people with sad and haggard faces. A Christmas rally was held in the Romana Square where hundreds of people were killed in the first days of the popular upheaval.

Increased Medical Aid to Romania 'Discussed'

AU2512201789 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 25 Dec 89

[Text] On 25 December in Sofia a meeting took place between Georgi Pirinski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Vasile Pungan, Romanian ambassador to Bulgaria, at the request of the Romanian ambassador.

The ambassador expressed deep gratitude for the sincere assistance that the Bulgarian public rendered the Romanian people, in those fateful days, and for the quick and efficient organization, created by the Bulgarian organs, for the immediate dispatch of the most necessary material help to the Romanian population, including help from third countries.

Specific issues related to the supply of medicines and foodstuffs on the basis of the contracts for 1989 and 1990 were reviewed. It was found that the supplies for the current year are being fully implemented. The possibilities of increasing the contracted quantity for the next year were discussed.

Romanian-Bound Aircraft Diverted to Varna

AU2512191889 Sofia BTA in English
1826 GMT 25 Dec 89

["Romania-Bound Aircraft Land in Varna"—BTA headline]

[Text] Varna, December 25 (BTA)—According to information received from the Bucharest Otopeni Airport, 700 of its employees have been killed and the radar installations have been blown up. For this reason, the airport can only handle small aircraft of the Antonov-24 type.

A Boeing-701, which the Romanian Tarom Airlines operates on its service to Singapore, landed at Varna Airport. The passengers were bussed to the Bulgaro-Romanian border. The airliner pilots took the risk of flying their empty craft to Otopeni. They said that Tarom had six Boeing-707s, two of which were reserved for Ceausescu's personal use.

For a third day running, Varna has served as Romania's only normally functioning airport. It has received 15 airplanes carrying medicines, blood plasma, medical equipment and hospital teams from France, Switzerland, Britain, Holland, Belgium, and the FRG. Air France alone has flown in nine aircraft. The Varna-based truck fleets have been ferrying on the cargoes. The customs authorities and all airport employees are doing their best to help the incoming doctors, reporters and international humanitarian organizations officials to reach Romania in the fastest possible way.

Romanian Border Open at Ruse; Aid Arrives

AU2512143889 Sofia BTA in English
1326 GMT 25 Dec 89

[Text] Sofia, December 25 (BTA)—Today all border check points of the Danubian city of Ruse are opened, informed the competent authorities. There no obstacles to the entering or leaving of cars, trains. There is a

stream of trucks and cars carrying aid for the Romanian population on the Bridge of Friendship between Bulgaria and Romania.

It was reported from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that three Bulgarian ambulances have arrived in Bucharest with 12 medical personnel. They contacted with the Romanian Red Cross for the fulfillment of their humane mission.

Ecoglasnost Solidarity With 'Romanian Revolution'

AU2412202689 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Text] Tonight we received the Independent Ecoglasnost Association's declaration on solidarity with the Romanian Revolution.

The Independent Ecoglasnost Association declares:

We express our indignation and revulsion with the villainy of dictatorship regime of Ceausescu and the actions of his fascist bands which did not hesitate to destroy blood banks, block aircraft filled with medicines, attack hospitals, kill peaceful citizens from helicopters, and pour boiling water over captive people. Behind all this, in addition to the arrogant sadist's personality, there also is the vicious system of ruling through repressive mechanisms.

We declare our most sincere compassion with and support of the suffering, but heroic, Romanian people, and fully support all National Salvation Front initiatives.

We declare all our members' readiness to join the domestic and international actions supporting the Romanian Revolution. We propose to the Bulgarian Red Cross to organize a blood-donating campaign. We will immediatly begin to collect voluntary financial and material aid for the victims.

We express our hope that the Romanian Revolution marks the end of dictatorial regimes in Eastern Europe, and will render unthinkable the return to a similar social system.

We believe in the Bulgarian people's democratic future, something that will facilitate solving the numerous ecological issues in the region, the declaration of the Independent Ecoglasnost Association concludes.

Public Rallies in Support of Romanian People

AU2412193689 Sofia BTA in English 1821 GMT 24 Dec 89

["In Support of the Romanian People"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 24 (BTA)—Homage was paid to the victims given by the Romanian people in their struggle against the bloody tyranny of Ceausescu, at a rally here today.

Valentin Tanev, journalist of the NARODNA MLADEZH daily who has just returned from Bucharest, called on the Armies of the Warsaw Treaty to go and "oust the devil from Romania and win a victory over fascism," said he.

It was announced at the rally that 1300 banks of blood and plasma, food and clothes, gathered by Sofianites have already been sent for Romania. At least 80 doctors and surgeons, nurses, have also gone to Romania.

The gratitude expressed to the sound forces in the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] and personally to Petur Mladenov and Dobri Dzhurov, who have managed to liquidate the totalitarian regime in Bulgaria and prevented the country from bloodshed was met with chants of "BCP" and "Unity".

It was also said that the Chemical Pharmaceutical Works in Sofia has not stopped working for 40 hours and continues to work in order to send more medicines to Romania.

Ivan Ilarionov, representative of the military units for struggle against terrorism and crimes known as "Red Berets", spoke at the rally. For the first time such a man had an opportunity to speak before so many people: "We are disgusted by the actions of Ceausescu's personal army. We stand completely for November 10th and what happened then. We will not shoot even a single bullet against our people ever and for anyone," said he.

It was announced at the rally that the Sofia BCP Organization will send almost 1.5 million leva out of its membership dues to Romania and the members of the Fatherland Front send 500 thousand leva.

The city of Ruse has turned into a center from where the aid for Romania is sent. A flow of personal cars carrying food and medicines has arrived from Sofia. About 25 cars passed the border and started for Bucharest, some of them for a second time. The entire quantity of the aid till today in the afternoon amounts to more than 40 tons. Last night 8 trucks carrying medicines sent by the Bulgarian Red Cross also left for Romania.

Ruse enterprises have sent for Romania 5 tons of fresh bread, two tons of cheese and one truck with soft drinks. Tomorrow other trucks carrying 8 tons of sausages, cold cuts and meat tins will start for Romania.

There is good organization which facilitates the passing through the Dunav Most border check point to Romania. The Bulgarian citizens may pass the border with their ordinary passports.

Fatherland Front Announces Aid for Romania

AU2412142289 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Text] The Fatherland Front National Council announces that it will contribute 500,000 leva as assistance to the fraternal Romanian people, and supports the initiative of numerous Fatherland Front committees to collect and transfer to Romania money, foodstuffs, medicines, and New Year presents for the children.

The Sofia City Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party has decided to transfer party membership fees for December to the tune of 1,500,000 leva for Romanian families that have suffered.

Up to noon today 52,800 leva had been collected in Stara Zagora. Five doctors' crews have been prepared by the local hospitable, equipped with instruments, medicines, and vehicles, ready to depart immediately for Romania. Simultaneously, the food industry enterprises are ready, if requested, to immediately send a part of their production to Romania.

The blood-donors center is continuing its work for the second day.

Army Declares Support for Romanian People

AU2312204589 Sofia BTA in English
1937 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Sofia, December 23 (BTA)—The Bulgarian People's Army supports ardently the struggle of the fraternal Romanian people and its Army for the liquidation of the armed opposition of the remains of the tyrannical regime of Ceausescu, reads an announcement of the Chief Political Department of the Bulgarian People's Army.

The leadership of the Ministry of National Defence and the Chief Political Department organized the sending of aid to the Romanian people.

This evening a military field hospital with the necessary personnel, equipment and beds was sent for Romania.

The Ministry of National Defence is ready, after an agreement with the leadership of the Romanian Army, to send medical equipments, tents, beds, blankets and other materials to Romania.

In the different garrisons in this country the officers and soldiers gather clothes, shoes, blankets and durable foods. Financial aid is also collected by the army personnel.

Medical, Other Assistance Sent to Romania

AU2312201989 Sofia BTA in English
1913 GMT 23 Dec

[Text] Sofia, December 23 (BTA)—Four trucks carrying camp beds, underwear and blankets, blood plasma and medicines, food products, have already arrived in Ruse (at the Bulgaro-Romanian border.) They will wait there till the arrival of the trucks with which the Ministry of Health sends two complete field hospitals, and will start for Bucharest early in the morning tomorrow. The specialized medical treatment at these hospitals will be provided by Bulgarian doctors and nurses.

At the blood donation centre in Sofia till 7:00 pm today, 230 people have donated blood for those needing it in Romania.

Hundreds of Bulgarian citizens from Sofia and other parts of this country telephoned at the Bulgarian News Agency (BTA) and continue to call. They express readiness to take in their homes wounded or orphaned Romanian children. The School of the Fatherland Front in Plovdiv informed that it can provide shelter for 100 children. The BTA has sent that information to the Romanian News Agency AGERPRES.

Danube Border Crossing Points Reopened

AU2312190589 Sofia BTA in English
1837 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Sofia, December 23 (BTA)—The land border between Bulgaria and Romania at the city of Silistra is opened. There are ribbons with the colors of the national flag on the sleeves of the Romanian soldiers. The Romanian border authorities carry out their work correctly. The Bulgarian citizens who have passed through Romania on their way home from the Soviet Union have traveled normally.

Early this morning in the city of Silistra was opened an aid centre. Soldiers have donated blood. The flow of water from the source on the territory of Romania providing water to some parts of the city was stopped yesterday. Every hour tests of the air are made.

It is reported from the city of Vidin that according to the captain of the passenger Vidin-Calafat-Vidin ferryboat, which has worked yesterday and today on schedule transporting people, cars and trucks, in the Romanian city of Calafat the people have been cheering the victory over the tyrant and stand in support of the efforts of the democratic forces. The citizens have come out on the streets and their joyous cries are heard on the Bulgarian side of the Danube.

The Vidin ferryboat is working normally. The railroad ferry has also started from Vidin for Calafat as scheduled. It transports railroad cars for Romania, the USSR and other European countries.

Romanian Embassy Staff Supports Uprising

AU2312144989 Sofia Domestic Service
in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] A representative of the Romanian Embassy in Sofia handed BTA an announcement that states that the Bulgarian people are acquainted with the direct transmissions on radio and television concerning the historic revolutionary events that took place in Romania on 22 December.

The announcement further states: As sons and daughters of the Romanian people, we experience the same feelings of joy at the successes achieved, and align ourselves with the Romanian Army, which is in the service of the people in order to defend the motherland, public order, and calm.

We declare our unconditional solidarity with the Council of the National Salvation Front and support the program it has drawn up. We pay deep homage to all those who sacrificed themselves in order to put an end to Ceausescu's hated dictatorship and to restore the power of the people.

As representatives of the Romanian people, neighbors of friendly Bulgaria, the announcement stresses, we will act consistently to strengthen the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples.

The announcement is signed by the collective of the Romanian Embassy in Sofia.

Government, Red Cross Organize Aid for Romania

AU2212195289 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] In connection with the events in Romania, the Council of Ministers is immediately organizing preparations for supplying urgent aid to the victims and the injured.

Through the agency of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare and the Bulgarian Red Cross, blood plasma, antibiotics, and other medical supplies are being prepared for shipment to Romania, as well as one field hospital, complete with beds, full equipment, and a surgical team ready to work in 4-hour shifts, and also tents, blankets, warm clothing, camp beds, and other items.

The necessary organization has already been set up by the transportation enterprises and customs authorities for the immediate shipment of the cargoes at the first opportunity when the deliveries can be accepted.

Many citizens from the Danubian municipalities in Bulgaria have come forward with offers to provide emergency aid by donating their blood and making gifts of warm clothing and bandages.

The Bulgarian Red Cross is already organizing the collection of blood from registered blood donors in Ruse.

It is announced to all citizens in the municipalities of Ruse, Vidin, Silistra, Tutrakan, Svishtov, Lom, Nikopol, Oryakhovo, and Kozloduy that from 0900 hours tomorrow, Saturday 23 December, the municipal people's councils will open reception points at which those citizens who wish to can hand over warm clothing and blankets.

The technical details have also been arranged for aid intended for Romania to be shipped through our country from other countries, if necessary.

The Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare has made arrangements for injured Romanian citizens to be admitted to our hospitals for treatment, in case of need.

Mladenov Pledges Support for Romanian People

AU2212165889 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] With regard to the fall of the tyrannic regime of Ceausescu, Petur Mladenov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, made the following statement to a BTA representative:

It was with sincere joy and profound relief that we learned the news of the overthrow of the Ceausescu regime. This news comes after days of deep alarm and concern, condemnation and disgust in connection with the brutal and bloody retribution wreaked on the Romanian people, who rose in revolt for liberty and democracy and gave thousands of human victims.

Similar feelings and thoughts, I am sure, said Comrade Mladenov, are stirring all Bulgarian citizens. We pay homage to the memory of those gave their lives in order that the day of joy should come for Romania and the whole of Europe.

We congratulate our Romanian brothers who overwhelmed the tyrant and are now heading toward the democratic renewal of society, Comrade Petur Mladenov stated.

We declare our true sympathy, solidarity, and support for free Romania and for the leadership of the Front for National Salvation led by Comrade Corneliu Manescu. I am convinced that all sociopolitical organizations and forces in Bulgaria will give material expression of their solidarity and support.

The Council of Ministers is already discussing measures for humanitarian aid to Romania in the form of doctors, medical drugs, and so on.

Bulgaria calls on neighboring countries, and European and other states to unite our efforts on a bilateral and multilateral basis in order to render humanitarian aid to the Romanian people. In connection with this, we have already established contacts with the EEC countries and with certain neighboring states.

I believe that today's change opens up the road for building wide and beneficial relations of cooperation and sincere friendship between our two neighboring countries.

Commentary Bids 'Good Riddance' to Ceausescu

AU2212164389 Sofia BTA in English 1510 GMT 22 Dec 89

["Ciao, Ceausescu"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 22 (BTA commentator Valeri Naydenov)—The last Balkan dictator popped out like a champagne cork, robbing all sorts of Bulgarian organizations and workforces of the chance to write further

thousands of petitions and declarations in protest against the recent bloodbath in Romania.

The right to spontaneous and unsanctioned protest against repressions in a neighboring country is a newfound freedom here. It is indicative enough of the extent to which the political situation has changed in Bulgaria, too.

Bidding "good riddance" to the Balkans' most brutal dictator, the Bulgarian public hopes that his departure will open a new chapter in the history of the peninsula. The most bedeviling obstacles to the free exchanges between the two peoples, to all-important human contacts, have already been removed.

Bulgarians expect that Romania will now open up to the world humanitarianly, commercially and politically. Only thus can our two countries solve the problems which inevitable arise at such times. In addition, this will come as an indirect acknowledgement that the CSCE process and the Vienna accords have a tangible effect on European politics, that the public had a good reason to pin its hopes and reliance on these international instruments.

The normalization of peninsular relations is looked forward to for yet another reason: Free and active bilateral trade can help a lot to settle economic problem end to make life better for the two peoples.

Bulgarians see the bloodbath in Romania as a hard lesson of the extremes to which the flagrant abuse of human freedoms and non-conformist opinion can go. The fact that this can happen in a neighboring country at the end of the 20th century horrified us. The end of the terror gives us an enormous delight. Shaking off the Ceausescu nightmare, Bulgarians extend their greetings to their neighbors across the Danube.

Romanian Embassy in Sofia Issues Statement

AU2212143389

[Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1420 GMT on 22 December interrupts its regularly scheduled program for the following report:

"We have just received a phone call from the Romanian Embassy in Sofia. We have been asked to report the following announcement:

"Many Bulgarian citizens are calling the Romanian Embassy. We note that for the time being the only news we have is the news carried by the Romanian radio and television. We, the representatives of the Romanian people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, are sons of the Romanian people and experience the same joy and emotion about the successes along the road of democracy. We are united with the new leadership that our people will elect, so that it serves their interests along the path of socialism, cooperation, and peace."

"As representatives of the Romanian people in neighboring and friendly Bulgaria, we shall work for strengthening traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries, the announcement of the Romanian Embassy reads."

Press Reports Protest 'Bloodbath' in Romania

AU2212143489 Sofia BTA in English 1328 GMT 22 Dec 89

["Bulgarians Protest Against the Bloodbath in Romania"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 22 (BTA)—Sound reason cannot accept any "explanations" whatsoever about the mass murders of peaceful unarmed people in Romania, writes today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO. It is a monstrous fact that in a European state, and what is more a socialist one, people are killed only because they think different from those governing.

As members of a party fighting for democracy and humane socialism we, the Bulgarian Communists, together with all Bulgarians, condemn any violation of democracy, any negation of humanism, any violation of human rights, especially when all that has been done in the name of socialism, writes the paper of the CC [Central Committee] of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party].

Numerous are the protest rallies in this country against the bloodbath through which the regime of the dynasty of Ceausescu tries to preserve its rule over the Romanian people, points out TRUD.

It was dreadful to look how the Romanian dictator receives orders in Tehran at the time when tanks ran over the citizens of Timisoara, comments OTECHESTVEN FRONT.

NARODNA ARMIYA characterizes Ceausescu's speech on television as a summary of archaic speech patterns which remind of macabre analogy of the times of the Stalinist repressions. The arbitrary occupation of the right to speak from the name of the people is a well-known method of the totalitarian regimes. What is in interest of the people? The fact that thousands of its representatives who have gone out with peaceful slogans have been shot from helicopters and tanks? Or the fact that officers and soldiers have been executed because they refused to shoot against the protestors? What has this disgrace of the 20th century to do with the ideals of socialism?

The dailies run the appeal of the Initiative Committee for Solidarity with the Romanian People, founded at the SOFIA PRESS AGENCY, for mass actions against the bloody repressions in Romania.

Mladenov Congratulates New SED Leader Gysi

AU2512041089 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Dec 89 p 5

[Text] Petur Mladenov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee sent the following telegram to Gregor Gysi, chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED]:

Esteemed Comrade Gysi, I pray you to accept my most sincere congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of your election to the post of SED chairman.

I wish you health and success in your highly responsible work for the party's renewal and for innovation in all spheres of social life in the GDR, in conformity with the socialist goals and ideals.

National Assembly Session To Convene 25 Jan

AU2512200289 Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 25 Dec 89

[Text] Sofia, December 25 (BTA)—The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria convenes the Ninth National Assembly to its Thirteenth Session at 10 a.m. on January 25, 1990.

Possible 'Faction' To Form in BCP Next Month

AU2412195989 Sofia BTA in English 1816 GMT 24 Dec 89

["Faction in the BCP?"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 24 (BTA)—On January 12, 1990 or even before the end of this year, will be proclaimed the establishing of a faction in the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP].

This was said today on the Bulgarian Television by economist Vasil Angelkov, who explained that the proclaiming of the faction will probably be on January 12, 1990, at the Sofia Kliment of Okhrid University. In his opinion it is possible to found a new party which will be called socialist.

Angelkov was invited as a guest to the most-watched show of Bulgarian Television "Vsyaka Nedelya" (Every Sunday) because of a letter which he has sent to the CC [Central Committee] of the BCP, the Television and Radio Free Europe. In his letter he announces that he leaves the BCP because he is not satisfied with the way and rates with which the innovation in the party is going on. Angelkov criticizes the party nomenclature [as received], which in his opinion does not want sincerely any innovation. I leave the BCP because otherwise, with my inactivity, I will assist the continuing manipulation of all honest people, Communists included, by the totalitarian system. The conditions for existence of the totalitarian system are embedded in the statute of the party, said he.

Opposition's Zhelev Calls for Postponed Elections

AU2312184089 Sofia BTA in English 1307 GMT 23 Dec 89

["Union of Democratic Forces Urges for Equal-Footing Talks, Deferred Elections"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 23 (BTA)—"We will insist firmly that the elections be held next November. Only the Communist Party stands to gain from a rushed election," Mr Zhelyu Zhelev, chairman of the Coordinating Council of the Union of Democratic Forces (SDS), an umbrella organisation of independent associations and three parties, told the Bulgarian News Agency (BTA) in an exclusive interview. "We intend to go to the polls on a single platform and a single ticket because only thus we could be a public force."

The BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] has suggested that the elections be called by the end of June 1990. According to Mr Zhelyu Zhelev, this time will be too short for the SDS to build its structure and to familiarize the public with its programme. "We'll keep firmly insisting on access to the media. Otherwise our participation in the election campaign will be impossible." Besides, several more months will allow the population to achieve a degree of politicization adequate for the election campaign. For the time being, judging by public opinion surveys, the supporters of the BCP and the SDS have equal chances but the overwhelming majority of the people are inactive.

The SDS leader declared himself in favour of an immediate start of negotiations with the BCP on equal terms. He recalled that in connection with the statements by top BCP officials, the Union issued a declaration on December 19 expressing the hope that the government will agree to a dialogue on a really equal footing, to open negotiations whose final document will be binding on the parties. Otherwise, the government would have to accept the responsibility for an aggravation of the crisis and for the possible ramifications of social tension. The declaration was issued in the wake of the contacts and the pourparler talks. Referring to the latest meeting with government officials, Mr Zhelyu Zhelev said, "It was pointed out that after the latest Central Committee plenum, the BCP has adopted dialogue as its official policy. We were told that negotiations will begin during the current week."

"Judging by Mr Andrey Lukanov's latest statements, it turns out that the dialogue is reduced to consultations and a mere exchange of views between the authorities, the conventional state-controlled organisations and the independent associations. We believe that this move puts us at a disadvantage and that no genuine dialogue on alternative programmes can be led. We do not agree to such discussion. That is why we refuse to take part in a round-table discussion organised by the Academy of Social Sciences and Social Management with the CC [Central Committee] of the BCP, which is intended to show that an idyllic dialogue is already under way. We

have an alternative platform, and we want the public to know about it, to be able to judge who offers what and from what positions".

The crux of the matter, in Mr Zhelev's view, is the separation of the Communist Party from the state. Without denying that things have changed since November 10, the interviewee noted that these changes should not be overestimated. "The fact that our declaration did not appear in the Bulgarian press is an indication that glasnost is still dosed [as received]. The BCP leadership retains its monopoly through the existing structures. That is why we want the party to be separated from the state. The one-party system, which is the backbone of the totalitarian regime, should be dismantled. We want urgent action on this count."

"The abolition of the constitutional guarantee of the BCP's leading role is only a first step. Unlike the BCP, we want the repeal of the entire Article 1, which also enshrines the leading role of the working class. The disbandment of the BCP workplace organizations is essential to the elimination of the BCP monopoly, and we invariably raise this matter."

Mr Zhelyu Zhelev believes that the ethnic problem requires a very urgent settlement. On the one hand, the population growth of the Bulgarians is at issue. Time-consuming as it may be, the solution to the population problem should start immediately by a radical revision of social programmes.

"In a political aspect, the Turks should get back everything of which they have been deprived, their names included. This is an explosive area of sociopolitical life. If the government takes the initiative without delay, it will win the support of the nearly one-million Muslim population, and the circles in Turkey which capitalize on this will lose all their trumps, and Bulgaria will change its international image. We keep insisting on urgent measures as it would be naive to assume that the Turks will not demand their rights."

Mr Zhelyu Zhelev views the county's external relations in the changed context of European relations. "We must have normal state-to-state relations with the USSR rather than the cringing of the Todor Zhivkov regime which humiliated Bulgaria. Things are changing with respect to the West and to the rest of the East European countries," Mr Zhelyu Zhelev said.

"Because of all existing problems we are in favour of a round-table discussion on equal terms and not a quasi-dialogue. The government and we hold different views on the priorities and on the rates at which the problems should be solved," he said. Asked for how long it would be possible to postpone the dialogue, Mr Zhelyu Zhelev answered: "A discussion seems impossible to me if the government is not forced to engage in it."

BZNS Committee Resigns; Congress Called

AU2312163989 Sofia BTA in English 1441 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Sofia, December 23 (BTA)—The 36th (Extraordinary) Congress of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS) will held on February 28 through March 1, 1990. That was decided last night by the Supreme Council of the BZNS.

The members of the Standing Committee of the BZNS resigned collectively. The Administrative Council of the BZNS elected as secretaries of the Standing Committee Svetla Daskalova and Viktor Vulkov.

The secretary of the BZNS Angel Dimitrov pointed out that the 90-year history of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party gives it a new chance to take a worthy place in the government of this country as a real political force. He spoke of the depersonalised role of the BZNS as a political formation during the last year; the readiness for constructive dialogue with the other agrarian groups and formations was stressed. The BZNS will stand for the repealing of the entire Article 1 of the Bulgarian Constitution, not only of Paragraphs 2 and 3. Paragraph 1 of Article 1 of the Constitution regulates the leading role of the working class in society. The BZNS will also request consistent application of the principle of division between legislative, executive and court authority, priority of agriculture in the economy of this country, equality between state, cooperative and private property, correction of the agrarian pensions to the level of minimal working wages.

Trade Unions Denounce 'Podkrepa' Declaration

AU2412195389 Sofia BTA in English 1903 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Text] Sofia, December 24 (BTA)—The Bureau of the Central Council [CC] of the Bulgarian Trade Unions issued a declaration in connection with yesterday's declaration of the Independent Federation of Labour "Podkrepa".

Certain forces make attempts to push the political and economic life of Bulgaria toward destabilization and even chaos, reads the declaration.

It is pointed out that "Podkrepa" requests complete destruction of the political system and the government of this country and the means for the achievement of this are ultimatums, demonstrations and strikes.

As it dictates an immediate destruction of everything what is the way out proposed by "Podkrepa" asks the Bureau of the CC of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

The demands of "Podkrepa" are determined as "political adventurism".

Further on the declaration of the Bureau of the CC of the Bulgarian Trade Unions reads that they had a number of times expressed their readiness for syndicate dialogue

and cooperation with "Podkrepa" in the name of the interests and needs of the working people. This was due to their former platform. But now we face the question: What is "Podkrepa"—a trade union which expresses and defends the social interests of its members or a political force which fights for power? If it is the latter we wouldn't like to be their partner."

The declaration of "Podkrepa" is assessed as a dangerous action which may bring to heavy consequences. An appeal is made to members of the trade union organizations to show sound reason in order not to be drawn into actions endangering the democratic innovative processes, the security and the normal life of people and their families.

The Bulgarian Trade Unions stand for radical and comprehensive changes in the society but that should not be at the price of economic collapse and social cataclysms, reads in conclusion the declaration of the Bureau of the CC of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

Yesterday's declaration of the Independent Federation of Labour "Podkrepa" and the position on this document signed "by the CC [Central Committee] of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party]", are the subject of commentaries in transmissions of the Bulgarian radio and television. It was reported that Communists have telephoned who delimit themselves from the formulations in the position of the Central Committee and others (less in number) who support that position.

In a radio interview, script writer Anzhel Vagenstain, member of the BCP, reproached the authors of the answer of the CC of the BCP, that they have preferred to remain anonymous. He said that the requests of "Podkrepa" refer to a struggle not against the BCP but against the nomenclature [as received] which supports the totalitarian system.

BCP CC Responds to Independent Union's Demands

AU2312220089 Sofia BTA in English 2059 GMT 23 Dec 89

["Demands of 'Podkrepa' and Answer of the BCP CC"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 23 (BTA)—Today, here was circulated a declaration of the Independent Federation of Labour "Podkrepa" which says that there is no real democracy till this moment in Bulgaria because the totalitarian regime has remained untouched.

The declaration stresses that the tragical events in Romania have shown how far the totalitarian regime can get while it continues to exist.

"Podkrepa" sets concrete demands "for guarantee of irreversibility and continuity of development of the democratic process." These demands are:

—resignation of the government and forming of a coalition Cabinet with an independent prime minister;

—self-dissolving of the National Assembly formed by Todor Zhivkov;

—the collective resignation of the CC [Central Committee] of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party], of all heads and deputy heads of departments of the CC of the BCP, of all regional and municipal committees of the party;

—immediate dissolving of the BCP organizations at the workplaces.

"Podkrepa" calls on the citizens for day and night vigil, rallies, demonstrations, a two-hour warning strike, general strike, and those working in the sphere of health, energetics, metallurgy non-stop shifts should strike symbolically.

An answer from the CC of the BCP was received at the BTA. It reads:

The Bulgarian people met the downfall of the bloody personal dictatorship of Ceausescu with deep and sincere feelings of joy and solidarity. With its soul it experiences not only the enthusiasm of the freed Romanian people but also the tragedy of the events. We all understand that neighbouring Romania goes out of the darkness of totalitarianism with a heavy heritage, that years will be necessary in order to heal the moral wounds and to overcome the numerous and comprehensive problems accumulated in the Romanian society. We all sincerely wish success to the Romanian brothers and express readiness to support them with deeds. However, there were people who had the gall to use the tragedy of the fraternal people for impure purposes. The declaration of the "Podkrepa" Federation reads that after November 10, 1989, the totalitarian regime in Bulgaria has remained practically untouched. It is hardly necessary to prove the absurdity of this allegation. It is not necessary to argue with similar assessments, which are refuted by the dynamism, the content and the logic of the development of the socio-political processes in this country during the past weeks. The essence of the question is something else.

What do the authors of the declaration request from the Bulgarian people and what aims do they pursue? The aims have been declared utterly clearly: destruction of the basic structures of the political system existing in Bulgaria and removal of the BCP from public life. In other words, they openly strive after power, the whole power, and immediately. The means are not concealed as well: blackmail, and pressure through rallies, demonstrations, general strike. What makes these people be in hurry? Why do they want to push the nation toward destabilization, disunity and confrontation? Evidently because they are afraid of elections which are really free and democratic, with which the people justifiably connect their desires and expectations for the construction of a humane and civilized civic society, of a state of law and political pluralism. The Bulgarian people has enough wisdom and sound reason to assess right the real aims and motives of those who led by poorly concealed self-seeking ambitions and are trying to push the country to the abyss of chaos and anarchy. In its great majority the Bulgarian people has made the choice in favour of

socialist innovation, of constructive dialogue and national agreement. The fate of Bulgaria is too dear to all of us to permit somebody to play so irresponsibly with it.

Belchev Statement at 11-13 Dec Plenum

AU2212135389 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Dec 89 p 4

[Statement by Belcho Belchev, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) Central Committee Politburo and minister of finance, at BCP Central Committee Plenum at the Sofia Boyana Residence on 13 December]

[Text] The BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] Central Committee report and the ensuing debates pointed out the injuries that the command-administrative system and the personal power regime caused to our entire social life. History will analyze many details of these problems, but we are facing the results today. They exist and are visible, they are reflected in our country's political and economic crisis. The most serious consequences of the arbitrary actions in administration and management affected the Bulgarian economy. Extremely ineffective structures, frequent and unjustified reorganizations in social production management, the drastic decrease of productivity and of effectiveness in agriculture, great domestic and foreign state debts, and financial difficulties involving hundreds of organizations—these are the results today and also the causes for the definite economic crisis of our national economy. Unjustified ideas were forcibly financed with the people's money. The concept of promptly solving housing construction resulted in $250,500,000 in losses for our national economy. A concession for oil prospecting in long-since-exploited areas of the Libyan desert resulted in $150 million in losses, while plants such as those in Radomir, Roman, Gara Rakowski, and others swallowed billions in investments, and are now barely existing on hundreds-of-millions-leva subsidies. We could enumerate dozens of such examples, but they would simply add more black colors.

The party is making a sad assessment and seeks a way out of the situation. It would be correct to focus our attention on these problems today. What are the first steps that we should adopt?

Permit me to submit a few proposals in this respect.

Every modern state that is involved in an economic crisis examines the **state expenditures** in the first place. Their maximum reduction is the first method we should apply. In this respect, it would be correct, in my opinion, from now on and promptly to revise all subsidies in the national economic sector. Unprofitable goods that are not very important for the satisfaction of domestic needs, or for our international economic commitments, should be resolutely eliminated from production. Plants working on the basis of outdated technologies, or producing unprofitable goods should be inspected by special National Assembly commissions, by government and economic organizations, and—without creating social upheavals—or adopting too- hasty decisions, the first steps should be accomplished for their closing down, or elimination. A comprehensive analysis of capital investments should play a role of decisive importance in the program on reducing expenditures. The Central Committee should adopt a policy of accelerated development of the mass consumer goods-producing branches. The installations in these branches are less capital consuming, and based on shorter purchasing terms. We have no financial or credit sources for guaranteeing their financing and organization, however. The only solution would be to restrict investments in projects whose construction may be postponed, or totally canceled, and to invest the available resources in other projects that are likely to resolve the vital problems of market supplies. I would not like to waste the plenum's time by describing the numerous expenditures that are quite considerable in size, but are not essential for the existence and development of our society. Such are the subsidies for the maintainance of social organizations, representative activities, construction of luxurious buildings, and so forth. From these operations alone we could obtain a reduction of expenditures amounting to no less than 300 million leva as early as in 1990. The reduction of the administrative-management personnel in all national economic and state administration institutions is of esential importance for guaranteeing an extensive program of comprehensive economies. This reduction should, however, not be proceed according to the past traditions,—namely by introducing a general 10-20 percent reduction. It is necessary that every unit and link should examine in detail the staff of its apparatus, change specific structures, and eliminate unnecessary links.

The task of reducing state expenditures cannot be implemented according to the past methods. The entire people's broad participation and support are required. This obliges us to compile the 1990 draft budget in a different manner, and the same applies to the budgets of municipal people's councils. Every kind of expenditure should be submitted to the attention of the commissions and the purpose and tasks of the expenditures should be explained to them. I am profoundly convinced that this cooperation should contribute to the elimination of unnecessary representative and unexpedient expenditures that now make up a considerable part of the total state budget expenditures.

It is natural that the reduction of expenditures alone cannot resolve the problem of overcoming the economic crisis. The general requirement is to set up a **long-term program** and to map out **structural changes in the economic sector** likely to achieve a drastic improvement of economic effectiveness, and to create conditions for the satisfaction of the domestic market and for the production of high quality export goods. This specific and well-founded program reflecting the real situation, as well as the forthcoming conditions for gradually overcoming the current difficult situation, should be initiated as of today. We should by no means delude ourselves. The problems cannot be resolved within one, or two years, even not within five years. We should get used to the idea that we are paying dearly for for this difficult

situation of crisis and that the price is rather high. It would be correct, as early as in 1990, to re-evaluate the real opportunities for a much speedier development of cooperative industry, the enterprises attached to municipal people's councils, and of certain regional enterprises belonging to the food industry and light industry branches. Great attention should be devoted to our agriculture. It is perhaps required to begin with the **first initiatives of market socialism** in the sector of fruit and vegetable production and marketing. I think that there is nothing to be afraid of if the state should give up its control functions over the prices for the major part of fruit and vegetables, and if these prices should be formed on the basis of supply and dmeand. Naturally, the prices of basic foodstuffs that are covering the people's everyday life needs on the market should be further subjected to state control, considering the current situation of crisis.

The party has adopted the task of solving certain **social issues** as early as in 1990. This involves certain groups of the population that are now existing on incomes below the minimum living standard. It would be very incorrect, however, to seek for a solution by a implementing a general wage increase, as the majority of people has recently proposed. It is a well-known fact that the correlation of wages has been disrupted, that numerous channels of obtaining unearned incomes have been created, that we should solve many open questions in the area of social welfare and pension legislation. As representatives of the Central Committee, we should be clearly aware of the consequences that may result from this measure. A mass increase of wages and pensions, in addition to the tremendous disproportion in relations between commodities and money, could produce only one result—namely an uncontrollable and multidigit inflation. Some other countries have provided negative examples in this respect. The final result can only be a deterioration of the living standard.

It is my conviction that the party should promote a policy under which the majority of resources (masata) belonging to the "Labor Wages" fund should increase only at a minimum rate and that the party should adopt this concept as a basic principle. In addition to this, the policy in question should be implemented mainly through providing funds from the reduction of other expenditures. I propose in this connection that a **commission in charge of analysis, control, and guidance of inflation processes** should be established and attached to the Council of Ministers or to some other relevant state organs. We can no longer call inflation a "hidden phenomenon." Every economist is aware that, considering the 13 billion leva worth of uncommissioned construction projects, sufficient prerequisites exist for the emergence of inflation. The question is how to control this process? How to alleviate the existing contradictions as smoothly and as expediently as possible, and how to prevent the people's living standard from further deteriorating? If this process is not competently controlled and if it is not subjected to permanent observation, if it is permitted to exceed a certain limit, it would inevitabley become uncontrollable.

It is necessary for us also to realize a new element in the development of certain **control functions in economic management.** The gradual transition to real market socialism, the increase of the companies and enterprises' independence does not mean that the control of society over production expenditures and over the distribution of incomes should relax. It is a fact that this process should and can no longer be implemented through the gross instruments and methods of distribution and redistribution that were applied in the past. It is, nevertheless, true that the requirement for serious control has emerged. This stems from the two following reasons, at least:

In the process of development under the command-administrative system, the Bulgarian economic and scientific-technical intelligentsia suffered enormous moral damages and nearly lost the habit of managing and administrating within the limits of reasonable expenses. The results of the past indifference and irresponsibility require that we should, as soon as possible, resolve the problems of ownership, they demand that we should, as soon as possible, restore the rights of the economic intelligentsia through a more extensive economic legislation and through a legislation dealing with relations between the state and the economic intelligentsia.

Irresponsible management and gross misappropriations—the waste of material values can already be assessed on the basis of hundreds millions leva. Control is urgently required as a result of this.

I do not dwell on the critical remarks addressed to the taxation system. They basically correspond to the truth. The question, however, is that an ideal taxation system as such cannot exist, regardless of how positive an impression it makes. Every taxation system is aimed at certain, definite goals in the development of a society. Let us cite only one fact: How should the percentage of distribution and centralization be low, considering that the budget revenues stemming from the total national economic profits are lower than the subsidies that are being paid.

You can easily understand that this question, even if it is correctly raised depends upon the solution of an entire complex of problems, some of which were pointed by a number of speakers in their statements. The correct solution of this problem is related to the system of prices and price setting, to the foreign exchange rates, and to the method of ownership management, and also to many other prerequisites and conditions of economic management. For this reason, precisely, the general goal should be to accelerate the preparation of the package of laws that are related to and connected with the solution of all these problems.

We are facing many issues awaiting their solution. The situation is extremely difficult. It is a situation of crisis. I think that Bulgaria can confidently rely on a sufficient

number of well trained cadres, scientific-technical and economic experts, on the large groups of rank-and-file industrial workers and working peasants, who will devote all their efforts and capacities to the decisive renewal of socialism.

Draft Law on Meetings, Rallies Published

AU2412101889 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Dec 89 pp 1,2

[Draft law on meetings, rallies, and demonstrations—date not given]

[Text] Article 1. This law defines the procedure and guarantees for holding meetings, rallies and demonstrations.

Article 2. Meetings, rallies, and demonstrations may be organized by citizens, associations, political and social organizations, and state organs.

Article 3. At the meetings and demonstrations, the citizens express their opinion on issues of a political, economic, social, cultural, or other nature by word, by means of placards, dummies and models, and in any other apposite manner.

Article 4. Citizens may not be prosecuted or punished for organizing or taking part in meetings and demonstrations, nor for the views and opinions expressed by them, unless these constitute a crime under the law.

Article 5. Meetings, rallies, and demonstrations may be held at any time of the day or night, except between 2200 and 0600 hours.

Article 6 (1). Citizens carrying firearms or other objects that may be used to endanger life or limb or for causing material damage may not take part in meetings, rallies, and demonstrations.

(2) The participants are responsible for the damage that is their fault during the holding of the meeting, rally, or demonstration.

Article 7. The meeting or rally may be held in the open air or in enclosed premises.

Article 8. In order to convene a meeting or rally, the organizers give written notification, at least 3 days in advance, to the township or municipal people's council of the area where the event is to be held, giving the name of the organizer and the aim, location, and time of the meeting or rally.

Article 9. Upon application by the organizers of the meeting or rally, the mayor or chairman of the executive committee of the municipal people's council provides assistance in the provision of premises and ensuring that the meeting or rally passes off in a normal manner.

Article 10 (1). The meeting or rally is led by a chairman.

(2) The participants in the meeting or rally are bound to abide by the orders of the chairman concerning maintaining order. The chairman is entitled to exclude from the meeting or rally a participant who obstructs the meeting by his conduct.

Article 11 (1). The organizers of a demonstration notify in writing the township or municipal people's council of the aim, time, and route to be followed by the demonstration at least 5 days before the demonstration is held.

(2) The mayor or chairman of the executive committee of the municipal people's council adopt the necessary measures for protecting the order of the demonstrations and traffic safety.

Article 12. (1) When the time and location of the demonstration, or the route of the procession create conditions related to violating public order or traffic safety, the mayor or chairman of the executive committee of the municipal people's council may propose changing them.

(2) The mayor or chairman of the executive committee of the municipal people's council may prohibit the holding of the meeting, rally, or demonstration when sufficient facts are available to establish that the latter are aimed at altering by force the social and state system established by the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, pose a threat to public order or the health and morals of the population, or breach the rights and liberties of citizens. They are bound to give their reasons for the ban in the form of a written document within 2 days.

(3) The organizer of the meeting, rally, or demonstration may appeal against the ban—according to the preceding paragraph—to the executive committee of the municipal people's council, which is to pronounce its findings within 2 days.

(4) In the event of the organ according to the preceding paragraph failing to issue its findings within the prescribed time limit, the meeting, rally, or demonstration may take place.

(5) In the event of the appeal being rejected, the dispute is referred to the relevant district court. The verdict of the court is final.

Article 13. The mayor or chairman of the executive committee of the municipal people's council stops the meeting, rally, or demonstration in cases where it is not organized according to the procedure defined in this law.

Article 14. (1) Citizens and officials who contravene the established procedure and guarantees for organizing and holding meetings, rallies, and demonstrations, are punished by fines up to 300 leva, if no heavier penalty is imposed.

(2) The breaches of law are established by report documents drawn up by the relevant organs of the people's councils.

(3) The penalties are issued by the chairman of the executive committee of the municipal or oblast people's council as appropriate, and may be appealed in accordance with the procedure established in the Law on Administrative Violations and Penalties.

Concluding Clauses

1. This law does not apply to wedding, family, or comradely festivities, cultural and sports events, funerals and burial ceremonies, religious services and other similar events, nor to meetings at workplaces and meetings prescribed by legal acts.

2. The people's councils are charged with implementing this law.

Draft Law on Citizens' Public Associations

AU2512180189 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Dec 89 p 2

[Draft law on public associations of the citizens—date not given]

[Text] Article 1. The citizens can form and participate in public associations of political, social, cultural, ecological, scientific, sports, and other nonprofitable character, that are not of a judicial nature.

Article 2. Five or more adult citizens can decide to form a citizens' public association.

Article 3. (1) The decision on forming a public association of citizens is adopted at a constituent meeting, which adopts a charter and elects leadership.

(2) The decision and charter must be signed by the participants in the constituent meeting.

Article 4. The charter of the public association of the citizens must contain: its name, goals, means of achieving those goals, and the association's leadership.

Article 5. (1) The public association of the citizens must be registered at the municipal people's council or township at the place of its establishment; the date of the registrations is considered as the date of establishment.

(2) The following must be submitted as registration: the decision on the formation, the charter, and the name and addresses of the members of the leadership.

Article 6. (1) The following public associations of citizens will not be registered: those which do not have the necessary number of constituent members, and whose leading organs and charter contradict the Constitution and laws of the People's Republic of Bulgaria or the universal principles and norms of international law.

(2) An association that has not been registered in the manner specified by this law will not be considered a citizens' association.

Article 7. (1) The refusal to register a public association of citizens must be explained in writing.

(2) The refusal may be contested at the Okrug Court. The case will be reviewed with the participation of a prosecutor. The court's decision is final.

Article 8. A public association of citizens cannot be disbanded and its activity cannot be discontinued through administrative procedure.

Article 9. (1) When the activity of a public association of citizens contradicts the goals specified by its charter or the provisions of Article 6, the District Court, at the request of the prosecutor, can disband it. The case will be reviewed with the participation of a prosecutor.

(2) The association will be represented by its leadership at the court procedure initiated on the basis of the previous paragraph.

(3) The decision of the District Court may be contested at the Okrug Court within 7 days.

Additional and Concluding Regulations

1. This law does not apply to political parties, trade union organizations, religious communities, and Armed Forces units.

2. The people's councils are responsible for the implementation of this law.

Further Reportage on Romanian Events, Reactions

Civic Forum Calls for Aid

AU2512041889 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Dec 89 p 8

[CTK report: "Appeal For Help"]

[Text] Prague—The Coordination Group of the Civic Forum in the First Aid Service in Prague, together with the management of the First Aid Service, is calling upon all medical institutions in the CSSR and within the Czechoslovak Red Cross to immediately organize medical aid for the affected citizens of Romania. Specific proposals on the kind of assistance to be granted should be submitted per telephone (Prague telephone number 373774, working round the clock) or teletype (number 122600).

Trade Union Raises Assistance

AU2412142189 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Dec 89 p 2

[CTK report: "For Children, for Romania"]

[Summary] Prague—"In connection with the tragic events in Romania and as a follow-up to its formerly expressed stand on the matter," the Action Committee of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [ROH] decided at its 20 December meeting in Prague inter alia to release Kcs 1 million from its International Solidarity Fund for aid to "Romanian citizens affected by the brutal action of the security forces;" and to request the Czechoslovak Red Cross to organize this "humanitarian assistance." The committee also approved "a commission for the reassessment of the 1968-69 period and for the settling of consequences of the reprisals against trade union officials after 1968. In conclusion, it expressed agreement with the resignation of its member and Vice Chairman Vaclav Chovanec."

CPCZ Condemns 'Brutal Action'

AU2312104289 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Dec 89 p 1

[Unattributed Report: "To Romanian Communists"]

[Text] Prague—The delegates to the CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party] extraordinary congress have sent the following open letter to the Romanian Communists:

"The CPCZ extraordinary congress, meeting in Prague on 20 December 1989, has been informed about the brutal action against the demonstrators in Timisoara. We are profoundly shocked by this fact that is at variance with the humanitarian ideals of socialism.

"In moments when the delegates to the CPCZ congress and the overwhelming majority of our members are identifying with the best that the idea of socialism personifies, when we have rejected all methods of coercion and repression when resolving social and ethnic problems in the country, we cannot keep silent on what is happening in your country. With this letter we are expressing our indignation.

"We believe that you will understand well our condemnation of the events that had occurred and that are at variance with the interests of your own people."

CNR Deplores Events

AU2412145989 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Dec 89 p 2

[CTK report: "Statement of Attitude Taken by the Presidium of the Czech National Council"]

[Text) Prague—The Presidium of the Czech National Council [CNR], chaired by Jaroslav Safarik, adopted the following declaration in Prague on Wednesday [20 December]:

The CNR Presidium is deeply embittered and alarmed by the current events in Timisoara, Romania. It emphatically condemns the brutal course taken by the army and the police and calls upon the leadership of the Socialist Republic of Romania to halt the war activities against its own people. It decisively protests against the violations of human rights as expressly defined in the final document of the Vienna follow-up meeting.

In the next part of the meeting, the Presidium charged—in keeping with Article 122 (a) of the constitutional law on the Czechoslovak Federation—Bedrich Moldan, member of the government of the Czech Socialist Republic [CSR], with the management of the CSR Ministry of Living Environment as of 1 January 1990. It also declared the laws adopted by the 18th CNR session to be valid.

Adamec Issues Statement

LD2212164689 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1600 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] CPCZ Chairman Ladislav Adamec has issued a statement on developments in Romania voicing the conviction that the Romanian people and honest communists will succeed in finding a way of resolving the party situation into which Nicolae Ceausescu's antipopulist dictatorial regime put the country.

He confirmed the solidarity of Czechoslovak Communists with the efforts of the Romanian working people to restore the humane and democratic values of socialism.

Ladislav Adamec voiced the conviction that Romania would join the healthy current of positive changes on the European continent.

Havel Appeals for Justice, Mercy

LD2212181389 Prague CTK in English 1607 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Prague, Dec 22 (CTK)—Vaclav Havel has sent a telegram to the nations of Romania, appealing to them to demand just punishment, but not the death sentence, for dictator Ceausescu.

"On behalf of our gentle revolution, which probably accelerated the course of events in Romania, I ask all Romanian citizens not to pay back for violence with violence and for cruelty with cruelty...Demand just punishment but not the death sentence for dictator Ceausescu who for so long and so brutally scourged your country. Stop the wave of violence lest it should flood Europe," the telegram said.

Congratulations Sent

LD2212192289 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministry has issued a statement welcoming the victory of the Romanian people in their fight against the repressive and antipopulist policy of the party and state leadership and the personal dictatorship of Nicolae Ceausescu. It congratulates the Romanian people on their historic success and welcomes the fact that with their new leadership they are joining the efforts of the European nations to build friendship, cooperation, and understanding.

The Romanian people can fully rely on the support and solidarity of the Czechoslovak people, who offer humanitarian aid to the people affected by the brutal intervention of the former Romanian leadership's security forces. [passage omitted]

Government Condemns Brutality

LD2212184489 Prague CTK in English 1736 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Prague Dec 22 (CTK)—The Government of the Czech Socialist Republic condemns unequivocally the brutal action of armed units against civilian, unarmed population in the Romanian Socialist Republic, a statement of the government said here today.

The Romanian people enjoy full sympathies and support of the Czech people in their struggle against brutal violence and breach of the final act of the Vienna follow-up meeting, the statement concluded.

Government Strips Ceausescu of Award

LD2212203489 Prague CTK in English 1838 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Excerpt] Prague Dec 22 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Government, fulfilling at present also the function of the president, has decided to divest Nicolae Ceausescu of the Czechoslovak honour—the Order of the White Lion first class with the chain. Ceausescu bears direct responsibility for atrocities against Romanian people committed during the last few days. [passage omitted]

Rally Against 'Dictatorship'

LD2312193789 Prague CTK in English 1831 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Bratislava Dec 23 (CTK)—Thousands of Bratislava inhabitants participated in a rally which was held to express solidarity with the Romanian people and indignation at the bestiality of the dictatorship.

The rally was organized by the public against violence initiative.

First Deputy Premier Jan Carnogursky said that the events in Romania show how fragile and risky is the transfer from dictatorship from democracy. He informed the people about the stand of the government on these events and described it as identical with the stand of the participants in the rally. A new kind of internationalism is being formed whose basis are all-human values and human rights, he stressed.

Alexander Dubcek also addressed the rally and stressed that the practice of dictators has confirmed the irreconcilability of the people with the usurpation of power by individuals. He voiced his conviction that the Romanian people will win.

CPCZ Leaders Condemn 'Terror'

LD2312224389 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 2200 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Ladislav Adamec, chairman of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ], and Vasil Mohorita, first secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, issued the following statement today:

With profound indignation and just anger at the flouting of the humane ideals of socialism, we have been receiving reports about the terror unleashed by the Ceausescu regime in Romania against the people of that country. We voice our full suport for the just struggle of the Romanian working people and youth against the ruthless dictatorship of personal power, which has not hesitated to use mass murders to extend their historically doomed existence.

The violence being committed by the Ceausescu clique and forces of power connected with it against their own people is a tragic confirmation of the murderous criminality to which the Stalinist deformation of totalitarian policy can lead.

The CPCZ, conscious of its responsibility for the past deformations in Czechoslovakia, with which it parted the way forever at its extraordinary congress, appeals to its members to answer the shaming of the idea of socialism in Romania by honest work for the further development of democracy, humanism, and national accord in Czechoslovakia.

Government Condemns Massacre

LD2412091489 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Text] The Czechoslovak Government met last night [23-24 December] at an extraordinary session to assess the current developments in Romania.

The government expressed decisive support for the Romanian people and their struggle for freedom and democracy. It decisively condemned the repressive actions taken by a part of the security corps of slaughtering the defenseless people. It is necessary to condemn this course of action as a crime against humanity.

The Czechoslovak Government is engaged in an extraordinary diplomatic activity aimed at solving the situation that has arisen. It adds its voice to the request that the UN Security Council be convened immediately, and it is prepared to participate in all the international talks on this issue.

The government asked the minister of foreign affairs to enter in talks with representatives of the Front of the National Salvation of Romania to clarify what they demand from the Czechoslovak side in order to overcome the current critical situation. The government is prepared to meet these demands.

The Federal Government also appreciates the enormous initiative of our people who spontaneously began to organize [saoustredovat] help for the Romanian people. It put Petr Miller, minister of labour and social affairs, in charge of coordinating the actions of all institutions and citizens in this field.

Medical Aid Reaches Timisoara

LD2412140189 Prague CTK in English 1057 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Text] Timisoara Dec 24 (CTK)—Czechoslovakia has succeeded in transporting a shipment of medicine and food to Timisoara. The assistance, organized by the Civic Forum and the Public against Violence of the west Slovak towns of Dunajska Streda and Rimavska Sobota, was brought here by five ambulance cars and one Avia lorry.

Direct participant in the action, Jiri Horsky, editor of the magazine CESKOSLOVENSKY ARCHITEKT, has told CTK that all the cars returned safe back to Czechoslovakia.

The situation in Timisoara continues to be confused.

Civic Forum Condemns Violence

LD2412135289 Prague CTK in English 1305 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Text] Prague Dec 24 (MTI)—The coordinating centre of the Civic Forum today published a statement condemning the terror of the armed forces of the former dictatorial regime in Romania.

"With anger and indignation, we react to the reports about the terror of the armed forces of the former dictatorial regime in Romania against innocent civilians," the statement stressed.

"The genocide of the people of any country poses a threat to all of us. It is necessary to oppose the evil with resolve. The Civic Forum will therefore support every international and regional action which will lead to a quick and effective end to the violence in Romania," the statement concluded.

Havel Hails 'End' of 'Dictatorship'

TA2412173489 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Report by Dan Eshel]

[Text] I would like to report on an interview I held with Vaclav Havel, the presidential candidate in Czechoslovakia. I had a hard time finding him at home, as he is usually out. He told me, however, that he had come home to think and get ready for Christmas.

He said: CSSR revolutionaries identify with their comrades in Romania. The Czechoslovak presidential candidate welcomes the events in Romania:

[Begin Havel recording in English] We all are very glad that it is the end of Ceausescu's dictatorship. We are very sorry about the terrible things that happened and a lot of people who died and who were terrorized; and we organized humanitarian help to Romania. Of course, it is a revolution against a dictatorship and it is something similar to our revolution, only with a lot more troubles, and we now try to find the contact with the Front of National Salvation and we want to make contact with them and cooperate with them. [end recording]

Zdenek Mlynar on Reform, Gorbachev's Role

LD1812212289 Prague CTK in English 1854 GMT 18 Dec 89

[By Zdenek Hejduk]

[Text] Moscow, Dec 18 (CTK)—"I wanted to speak in Moscow about the development of the reform policy both in the USSR and the smaller countries of the 'Soviet bloc'. Mutual relations of these processes and their prospects and difficulties connected with them", Zdenek Mlynar has told CTK correspondent here.

Former secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and currently professor at Innsbruck University Zdenek Mlynar is currently on a visit to Moscow.

Asked whether he met in Moscow with his former school-fellow Mikhail Gorbachev he said he would not like to speak about private meetings as it is not always possible to say all that was discussed. However, he said he had spoken in Moscow with all he wanted to meet and that he was satisfied with these talks.

Processes currently taking place in Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries can and do influence reconstruction in the Soviet Union, Mlynar said and added "I think that a prerequisite for the positive continuation of reconstruction in the USSR is to prevent shocks in its consequences of which developments in smaller countries of the Warsaw Treaty are a part".

While in Czechoslovakia, the GDR and practically also in Poland and Hungary development without political pluralism is no longer possible, in the Soviet Union the situation is much more complicated. If the article on the leading role of the Communist Party is left out of the Soviet Constitution at present, the necessary integrating role of the Soviet Communist Party could be threatened and the developments could become dangerously eruptive, he further said.

Speaking of Mikhail Gorbachev's role in the present period Zdenek Mlynar said that this role is hardly enviable from the viewpoint of the dangers which exist. However, on the other hand, Gorbachev's role is historically absolutely positive even if he does nothing more than he has done so far. Gorbachev started the process of changes to such an extent that any reverse or an attempted reverse cannot return society there where it was for decades and where it got due to neo-Stalinism of the Brezhnev era.

He said that the traditional relations between the Soviet and the Czechoslovak Communist Parties are naturally gone and that now it is necessary to seek new ways. The point is that possible differences between the individual countries should be bearable and that an eruption or a development which would destroy groups of cooperating countries should be prevented.

Calfa, Dienstbier Receive USSR Ambassador

AU1812114489 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Dec 89 p 1

[CTK report: "V. Lomakin Received By M. Calfa; The USSR Council of Ministers Offers Congratulations"]

[Text] Prague—CSSR Premier Marian Calfa received Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, in Prague on Tuesday [12 December]. The Soviet representative presented to M. Calfa a letter of congratulations from the USSR Council of Ministers on his being appointed CSSR premier. The letter states, among other things:

Do accept cordial greetings on the occassion of your being appointed CSSR premier.

We are expressing the conviction that the traditional relations of fraternal friendship, allied cooperation, and comprehensive collaboration between the CSSR and the USSR will reach further fruitful development and comprehensively help to renew socialism in our countries, and strengthen peace and international security.

We wish you much success in your responsible post.

V. Lomakin was received by Jiri Dienstbier, CSSR ministrer of foreign affairs, on the same day. The USSR ambassador to the CSSR conveyed to him congratulations on his appointment as CSSR minister of foreign affairs.

CSSR-USSR Bilateral Motor Vehicles Trade

AU2612080989 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Dec 89 p 7

[Article by Jan Tihlarik, RUDE PRAVO correspondent in Moscow: "Automobiles For Next Year"]

[Summary] A contract for the delivery to the CSSR of 8,500 Soviet passenger cars in 1990 has been signed in Moscow. In addition to the VAZ 2104, 2105, and 2107 models, the Mototechna and Tuzex outlets will obtain 2,500 three-door VAZ 2108 Samara models. Further, the Gorki Automobile Works will deliver to the CSSR 600 Volga 2410 models, and 200 VOLGA 3103 models. The appropriate CSSR quarters also would like to import other Soviet car versions and brands, above all the 5-door VAZ 2109 Samara and the new Moskvich 21412 models. Although a contract for the delivery of 2,000 of those cars has been concluded, prices still have to be negotiated.

The CSSR will export to the USSR 4,000 Tatra trucks, 2,000 Avia light trucks, and 50,000 Jawa motorcycles next year.

U.S., Canadian Consulates To Open in Bratislava

AU2112080889 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Dec 89 p 1

[CTK report: "Identical Standpoints"]

[Text] Bratislava— Milan Cic, premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic, received Jiri Dienstbier, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, in Bratislava yesterday. The two representatives expressed identical standpoints on the foreign political orientation of the CSSR. They expressed themselves in favor of Slovakia's broader representation in the foreign service, with the proviso that competent people with professional expertise should assert themselves. In a friendly conversation they also discussed a solution to the question of Soviet troops' stay in Czechoslovakia and the setting up of U.S. and Canadian consular offices in Bratislava.

CSSR, FRG Foreign Ministers Cut Border Wire

LD2312182889 Prague CTK in English 1739 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Rozvadov, West Bohemia, Dec 23 (CTK)— Foreign Ministers Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany and Jiri Dienstbier of Czechoslovakia cut frontier fencing dividing the two nations on Saturday in a gesture symbolising European liberation.

"The hope of Europe is coming true. This is a great moment in the history of our nations associated both by good and tragical events.... As West German foreign minister I want

to tell you that when you arrive in Germany, you arrive in a country whose inhabitants have only one aim: A life in peace. Democracy and freedom... European states are coming close to each other again as well as the Germans in the West and the East. These Germans want to tell their neighbours: No war will arise from German territory any more, just freedom and human rights," the West German minister said.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier stressed:

"I am very glad that one of the first things I can do as Czechoslovakia's foreign minister, is to cut symbolically frontier wires on the borders with Austria and West Germany. This is mainly the proof of openness our policy intends to pursue in relation to Europe. I am of the opinion that the period of the past forty years, which broke down contacts within Europe, has been definitively over. We witness, and also the brave Romanian people are proving it these days, that all nations want actually the same, to live in democracy without any power manipulation."

New Border Crossing With Austria To Open 2 Dec

LD2112234889 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Text] A new border crossing will be opened between Czechoslovakia and Austria tomorrow from Hnanice to Retzbach, near Znojmo. It is for use solely by Czechoslovak and Austrian citizens, and it will be open daily from 0700 to 2200. In view of the nature of this border crossing, visas will not be issued here, and it is not for freight traffic.

Dienstbier, Diplomats Discuss EEC Cooperation

LD2012235789 Prague CTK in English 1629 GMT 19 Dec 89

[Text] Prague, Dec 19 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier informed the Prague diplomatic corps here today of the new orientation of the Czechoslovak foreign policy which is to ensure mainly the active role of Czechoslovakia in developing all dimensions of the all-European process and create necessary prerequisites for qualitatively new relations of Czechoslovakia with all states.

The same day, Jiri Dienstbier received heads of the diplomatic missions fo the EEC member countries. In an open and business-like atmosphere, they discussed the questions of further development of all-round relations between Czechoslovakia and the European communities.

Czechoslovakia wants to play a positive role in strengthening confidence and understanding on the European continent and to help overcome the division of Europe and incorporate Czechoslovakia into the community of free European nations, Jiri Dienstbier stressed

Trade Agreement With Cambodia Signed

AU2112132889 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Dec 89 p 2

[CTK report in the "Brief Domestic Reports" column]

[Text] Goods Exchange With Cambodia—an agreement between the Governments of the CSSR and the State of Cambodia on the exchange of goods in 1990 was signed in Prague yesterday [18 December]. The value of the goods exchange will reach about R3,2 million, of which figure Czechoslovak exports will be worth R1,4 million and imports R1,8 million. A greater volume of Czechoslovak imports creates prerequisites for defraying the credits granted by the Czechoslovak side.

Roundtable Supports Havel for President

LD2212220689 Prague CTK in English 2111 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Prague Dec 22 (CTK)—Representatives of major political forces in Czechoslovakia met here today in the early afternoon at the round table to discuss the reconstruction of the Federal Assembly (parliament) and the problems concerning the election of the president.

Representatives of Czechoslovakia's major political forces agreed at a round-table meeting today that they regard Vaclav Havel, in tune with the will of the Czechoslovak public, as the representative of the Czech and Slovak nations and nationalities living in Czechoslovakia suitable to hold the post of president of Czechoslovakia.

A communique on the meeting said that the participants had also agreed on Alexander Dubcek as the candidate for the post of Federal Assembly chairman.

The participants in the round-table session agreed on the need to fill the vacant posts of deputies in the Federal Assembly and agreed on draft principles of a constitutional law to be submitted to the parliament on the deputies' initiative. They agreed that the talks had been useful and productive and they would continue them in a similar spirit in the period preceding free elections.

The round-table session was attended by representatives of the Czechoslovak National Front, the Civic Forum, the Public Against Violence, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Communist Party of Slovakia, the Socialist Party, the People's Party, the Democratic Party, the Freedom Party and other parties and strike committees.

First Deputy Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Jozef Stanko told CTK after the ending of the round-table talks today that originally it was expected that the Czechoslovak Communist Party will not propose its candidates to replace the deputies who resigned but the Civic Forum proved broad-mindedness and a sense for political realism with offering the party to

present at two electoral districts its candidates for deputies from the new leadership. All those present agreed with this proposal.

Sasa Vondra, representative of the Civic Forum, said that Vasil Mohorita conveyed the stand of the Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation that the party does not have any objections to the candidature of Vaclav Havel and that in the interest of a calm course of the elections it will not put up another candidate.

As regards 24 vacant deputy seats in the Czechoslovak parliament, except for one which pertained to the deputy of the Czechoslovak People's Party which will be again filled from the ranks of the Czechoslovak People's Party, all others were Communists. These seats will be filled from the ranks of people who are supported by the Civic Forum or the Public Against Violence.

Out of the remaining 21 seats, most probably sixteen seats will be filled by deputies supported by the Civic Forum and five by deputies supported by the Public Against Violence.

Prisoners in Ostrava Stage Hunger Strike

LD2512200289 Prague CTK in English 1852 GMT 25 Dec 89

[Text] Prague Dec 25 (CTK)—A total of 1,050 prisoners in the Ostrava-Hermanice prison in North Moravia went on a hunger strike yesterday in support of their demands concerning social, health care, and financial and educational problems, as well as the question of objective information.

The peaceful character of the hunger strike is confirmed by the fact that the prisoners decided to give their Christmas Eve fruit and sweets to children's and pensioners' homes. They also collected money for the Romanian people and offered their blood for the wounded in Romania.

The prisoners were met today by Tomas Hradilek, spokesman for the Civic Forum Coordinating Committee and the Charter 77 Initiative in Ostrava, who acted on behalf of Czech Minister of Justice Dagmar Buresova, and representatives of the Ostrava Mining College Strike Committee and Ostrava Mayor Jaroslav Vejr.

The basic demand of the prisoners is that their situation be examined by a government commission, which has been already promised. The prisoners are resolved to stay on the hunger strike until the commission's arrival.

The prisoners also approved an appeal condemning all those abusing the current events in Czechoslovakia for criminal activity.

CPCZ Congress Apologizes for Mistakes, Abuses

AU2212183089 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Dec 89 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Proclamation to CSSR Citizens"]

[Text] The delegates to the extraordinary congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] approved on Wednesday [20 December] the following "Proclamation to CSSR Citizens":

"Esteemed fellow citizens, the extraordinary CPCZ congress addresses you at the present fatal, but also hopeful, moment in the history of our nations and our entire fatherland. At the same time our words are an expression of faith that has been dearly paid for by the realization that any and all political and economic successes are but transitory, since only man and his moral values are eternal—his destiny, his joys and sorrows, his hopes and disappointments, his beliefs and doubts, in brief, all that expresses the essence of his life.

This is how we understand the public lesson that we, Communists, have been taught during the last few weeks. Our acknowledgement of all mistakes and errors, of all distortions against humaneness and democracy, is no empty gesture.

Since our former leadership has still not found sufficient honor and courage to render a public apology, the delegates to the extraordinary CPCZ congress are rendering it. We apologize to our young people and to all citizens who have suffered unjustified reprisals; we apologize to the children of those parents who also had suffered the consequences in the following generations. We also apologize for all the humiliations to those party members who have had to leave the CPCZ, who had lost the status of citizens with equal rights, because of their reformist stands and their disagreement with the illegal entry of the troops of five allied countries in 1968.

We also feel the duty to express regret about the gross and illegal disrespect with which the former party leadership treated the right of independent civic initiatives, including the Charter 77, to express their views in the past years. We are also aware of the responsibility of our entire membership base for the failure to prevent this.

That is why the party is resolutely parting ways with all those who have been intentionally arbitrary, who have abused power, who have let themselves be corrupted and who corrupted others—all those who presented lies as the truth and allowed the ideals of socialism, honesty and justice, the significance of labor and its moral values, and the belief in our homeland, in patriotism, and in the unity of word and deed to be devalued, and who tolerated the abuse of the forces of law and order against the citizens. We will free the way for an evaluation of all facts that would appraise without prejudice the extent of responsibility borne by individual persons and institutions of the state and the party during the past 4 decades, while fully respecting all the indubitable permanent achievements won in the course of the national

democratic revolution and in building socialism in our fatherland. At the same time we will always carefully adhere to the rule that history must be treated with care, since otherwise we would perpetrate further mistakes, even mistakes with regard to our mothers and fathers and to ourselves. That is why we will not permit any belittling of the working and civic merits of those party members who for decades had conscientiously and selflessly accomplished their political and working tasks for the benefit of our society. The lawlessness perpetrated by irresponsible personalities of the state and the party on our youth on 17 November 1989 must never again be repeated.

Adamec Discusses CPCZ Plans, Goals

LD2212212289 Prague Television Service in Slovak 1830 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Interview with Czechoslovak Communist Party Chairman Ladislav Adamec by unidentified correspondent; date and place not given; Adamec speaks in Czech, correspondent speaks Slovak—live or recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Now we have an interview with Ladislav Adamec, the newly elected chairman of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ]. Could you tell me, comrade chairman, what will the Communists do now, in the next few days, in order to regain a vote of confidence?

[Adamec] In my view, the principal aim of the congress was to rid party work of all the distortions which existed in the past and to regain for the party a vote of confidence, full authority, and to assure that people really trust it and that the party does not become a sort of privilege for certain social strata but is really the party of the people.

The action program, which has been adopted, includes many ideas, good ideas, expressed as well by other political parties and other movements. In brief, we concentrated on the wisest approaches that we think can help in the present situation and help to solve the current crisis in both the party and our society. It is impossible to name individual spheres because there are many of them, but the principle mission is that the stablization process really begins, that people feel secure, that normal work begins, that people can live happily, that they are free of various emotions that are sometime harmful and that unnecessarily make life more difficult for people.

I believe that the period of some uncertainty and decay should end now as quickly as possible because honest people ask us to establish the conditions to make it possible to live as life used to be before, contented and happy, that these days Christmas will express an atmosphere rather different from that which so far existed in our society.

[Correspondent] Comrade chairman, the shrinkage of the party membership base is also a subject of discussion. Let us recall that the CPCZ not long ago had 1.7 million members. Tell me, what is the real number of those people who have so far left the party?

[Adamec] I do not have any exact statistical data, but insofar as this was discussed at the congress, the number of members who had left the party, which was given at the congress, was approximately 60,000. I do not consider this number too high because more than 1,600 people have recently applied for membership of the party, and also those who left or were expelled from the party in the 1970's are now applying for party membership. I believe this question today is premature, no mass leaving of the party has yet been apparent, and we will really do everything to make the party regain a vote of confidence, so that the fewest people possible leave. I even believe that if we really follow our intention of becoming the party of all levels, if we appeal to honest workers, farmers, the science intelligentsia, cultural workers, and all other levels, if we are really going to do everything to ensure that the party fully respects their interests, that the party does not show superiority regarding any level, then I do not believe the exodus from the party will be so high, and the party will retain its position of a mass party.

[Correspondent] Do you have a specific aim with which the CPCZ will enter the free elections?

[Adamec] We want to cooperate with other political parties. Of course, if the party of agricultural workers or other parties are formed, we would like in the future to form a certain coalition because we believe that these parties will have a large membership and be left-wing-oriented parties. We believe that we can make a great contribution to such a coalition with our strength.

[Correspondent] Thank you for informing us well.

[Adamec] Thank you very much.

Resolution of CPSL CC 6 Dec Session

AU2012101289 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Dec 89 pp 1,2

[Resolution issued by the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee Session—date and place not given]

[Text] At its session on 6 December 1989, proceeding from the present serious domestic political situation and the deepening crisis in the party, the CPSL [Slovak Communist Party] Central Committee arrived at the unequivocal conclusion that it is inevitable that we must implement fundamental measures to eliminate negative tendencies and to restore the party's ability to act, and its political and ideological influence.

Every Communist faces the urgent task of actively working toward overcoming the detachment of the party leadership and the party ranks from the people. This is possible only by consistently ridding oneself of deformations, shortcomings, and the errors of the past, of everything that has caused the present difficult situation, and the political and moral trauma. It is necessary to defend

the honor of honest and honorable members and functionaries of the party and, at the same time, to get rid of all who have betrayed morals and violated our laws.

The indispensable mission of the CPSL as a territorial component of the CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party] and a political force in the Slovak national milieu and among the nationalities requires that it renew in a revolutionary manner its ranks, organizations, and bodies. This is the only path to the gradual implementation of the CPSL's mission as one of the irreplaceable political components of the socialist renewal of our homeland.

The party is the political force of society to the extent to which it is recognized as such by the people, our nations, and the nationalities. Precisely in the present dramatic days we are one with citizens and patriots in resolving the key problems of the development of our society. Precisely today it is necessary to share the needs and hopes of the people, especially the youth, work collectives, and territorial societies [uzemne spolocenstva]. It is necessary to resolutely overcome all phenomena of the party sealing itself off, and to overcome the dislike of many Communists to see things as they are. It is necessary to develop the movement for democratic socialism, for a socially just society.

Our party must learn the art and acquire the ability to conduct both political dialogue and political controversy. However, this presupposes and requires a newly conceived, consistently democratic internal life and efficiently informed party members. This, in the interest of the growing ability to be successfully politically active, requires creating new conditions for thinking and behaving with initiative, for creatively developing and filling the revolutionary restructuring of the party and its policy with values.

In view of the fact that the existing Presidium and the Secretariat of the CPSL Central Committee proceeded irresolutely in activating honest and dedicated Communists in the struggle for the democratization and restructuring of socialist society, the CPSL Central Committee decided to recall the members of the Presidium and the Secretariat of the CPSL Central Committee.

It decided to speedily convene an extraordinary CPSL congress on 17 December 1989.

In view of the short time that we have at our disposal to prepare the extraordinary CPSL congress, the CPSL Central Committee decided to set up an Action Committee of the CPSL. Its main task is the preparation of the CPSL's program platform for guiding the party out of the crisis in a revolutionary manner and for democratically resolving sociopolitical problems in the qualitatively new stage of the CPSL's activity in a pluralistic political system. The CPSL Central Committee—in connection with the finalization of the Action Program of the CPCZ—recommends that the CPCZ Central Committee determine a specific procedure, especially in weighty issues such as the status of the party organizations, People's Militia, and such things.

Ensuring a composition of the CPSL Central Committee bodies capable of channeling the process of the qualitative renewal of the party is an organic part of the preparations for the extraordinary CPSL congress.

The CPSL Central Committee

I. Approves:

1. The resignation of the Presidium and the Secretariat of the CPSL Central Committee;

2. The release of Comrade Ignac Janak from the post of the first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee;

3. The release of Comrade Elemir Vajas from the post of member of the CPSL Central Committee.

II. Approves:

1. Speedily holding an extraordinary CPSL congress on 17 December 1989;

2. The Action Committee of the CPSL preparing the extraordinary CPSL Congress.

III. Confirms:

Comrade Anna Kuklisova in the post of chairwoman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPSL.

IV. Entrusts:

Comrade Pavel Bolvansky with heading the Action Committee of the CPSL to prepare the extraordinary CPSL congress.

Resolution of CPSL Extraordinary Congress

AU2112095989 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Dec 89 p 2

[Resolution issued by the Extraordinary Congress of the Slovak Communist Party—date and place not given]

[Text] The extraordinary congress of the Slovak Communist Party [CPSL]

I. Approves

1. The report of the CPSL's Action Committee to the extraordinary congress

2. The draft of the Action Program as the starting point for an intraparty discussion

3. The CPSL Action Course of Action until the ordinary CPSL congress

4. The standpoint on the rehabilitation of former CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party] members

5. The report of the Manadate Commission

6. On the proposal of the editorial collectives, Comrade Peter Sitanyi as chief editor of the daily PRAVDA, and Comrade Jozef Kiss as chief editor of the daily UJ SZO.

II. Acknowledges

1. The report of the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission, with the proviso that it considers it insufficient

2. The draft of the CPCZ Statutes

III. Notes

1. That for the time being there still exist conditions for a fundamental renewal of the CPCZ. The essential thing is the party's fundamental ideological and organizational renewal from the bottom up, and not the change of its name. Therefore, it considers it inevitable to begin an extensive discussion about the future shape of the party, which the ordinary CPCZ congress will conclude.

IV. Recommends

To the extraordinary CPCZ Congress to set up a commission to study the political background of the origin of the document Lessons From the Crisis Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress and its influence on the deformations of the party's policy and ideology, and abolish the CPCZ's regional committees.

V. Proposes

to the CPCZ Congress to adapt the scale of membership dues as follows:

—housewives, pensioners, soldiers doing basic military service, students Kcs2.—with the proviso that the maintenance [udrziacacia] stamp is Kcs1.—

—up to Kcs2,600.—according to the current scale—from Kcs2,600.—up, 1 percent of the net income without penalty rates for overtime, difficult working conditions, and remuneration for extra work.

The party welcomes higher voluntary membership dues.

The primary organizations will receive 30 percent of membership dues.

VI. Elected

1. A 93-member CPSL Central Committee

2. A 23-member CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission.

VII. Instructs

1. Proceeding from the fact that in the period from 17 November 1989 onward the CPSL Central Committee, and especially its Presidium and Secretariat, by their attitudes, passivity, and noncomprehension of the situation in the party and society has seriously harmed the reputation of the party and weakened its positions as well as the positions of the party's rank-and-file members:

a) It suspends the CPCZ membership of Ignac Janak, Viliam Salgovic, Gejza Slapka, Elena Litvajova, Ivan Gonko, Eugen Turzo, and Stefan Bachar

b) Charges the CPSL Central Commitee with the task of setting up a commission to assess the individual responsibility for the escalation of the crisis in the CPSL and to inform party members by 20 January 1990 about the conclusions at which it arrived with the proviso that it entrusts the CPSL Central Committee with the task of deciding about the party membership of those mentioned above

c) To develop discussion about the draft Action Program of the CPSL, which will be published in PRAVDA, UJ SZO, and ZIVOT STRANY, and conclude the discussion by 15 January 1990

d) To immediately set up a commission to finalize the CPSL's Action Program, and discuss and approve it at the session of the CPSL Central Committee by 15 January 1990

e) To set up a commission to comprehensively resolve issues connected with financial and material-technical conditions of the CPSL's activity

Deadline: 15 January 1990

f) To set up a commission to draft the CPSL's election program

Deadline: 15 January 1990.

2. To the newly elected CPSL's Central Control and Auditing Commission to carry out a check of the CPSL's management after the latest CPSL ordinary congress.

3. To the chairman of the Executive Committee of the CPSL Central Committee, to submit by 18 December 1989 the draft principles of the CPCZ Statutes to the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

4. To all CPSL bodies and organizations to develop political activity in the sense of the approved CPSL's Action Course of Action.

5. To the delegates to the extraordinary CPSL Congress to inform the membership base about the deliberations of the extraordinary CPSL Congress and the adopted conclusions.

6. To the CPSL district, borough, and action committees to inform the delegates to the extraordinary CPCZ congress about the deliberations of the extraordinary CPSL congress and the adopted conclusions.

7. a) To publish PRAVDA and UJ SZO as CPSL dailies

b) In the mastheads on the front page of the dailies not to use [the facsimiles of] state awards

8. To elect the PRAVDA and UJ SZO chief editors by editorial collectives and approve by the CPSL congress. From now on, the management of the dailies will be accountable to the CPSL congress.

List of Newly Elected CPSL Party Bodies

AU2112102989 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Dec 89 p 1

["PA"-signed report: "New Central Bodies Elected; From the Extraordinary Congress of the Communist Party of Slovakia"]

[Excerpts] Bratislava— The Extraordinary Congress of the Communist Party of Slovakia [CPSL] continued Sunday [17 December] night (after the 18 Dec PRAVDA morning issue went to press) with the debate. [passage omitted]

[After the debate] The extraordinary CPSL congress elected a 93-member CPSL Central Committee in the following composition: Jan Adamovic, Vladimir Antal, Peter Benkovic, Miroslav Bielik, Olga Biloruska, Pavol Bolvansky, Pavol Cyprich, Dusan Cajka, Alexander Cellar, Jan Curny, Pavol Cvirik, Vladimir Dojcan, Anton Dujava, Frantisek Fabian, Pavel Ferianc, Bohdan Freso, Milan Ftacnik, Vojtech Galko, Miroslav Gajarsky, Anna Gemmelova, Stefan Guzanin, Frantisek Havlicek, Stanislav Hrustinec, Ivan Chovan, Dusan Igaz, Gregor Ihnat, Vladimir Jakubac, Vladimir Jamrich, Viera Jalaksova, Stanislav Kabac, Katarina Kissova, Lubomir Kaniansky, Pavol Kanis, Jozef Kasanicky, Jozef Kasarda, Jan Kasper, Jozef Kiss, Jan Kocik, Milan Kokavec, Jozef Kovac, Ervin Krajcik, Ladislav Krajnak, Miroslav Kriska, Rudolf Kubinec, Bohumil Lacuska, Stefan Lednar, Miroslav Lehocky, Jan Lesko, Stefan Liptak, Emilia Loncikova, Jozef Lukac, Peter Luterancik, Michal Mojcher, Stefan Majkut, Jozef Matejka, Rudolf Matusek, Etela Michlianova, Milan Mikulas, Peter Mikus, Zoltan Moricz, Jan Novak, Jozef Novotny, Jozef Olej, Frantisek Ondrejka, Maria Pasztorova, Juraj Philippi, Dusan Podhorsky, Ivan Podstupka, Jozef Poliak, Milan Pruzinec, Jiri Raiss, Vladimir Raucina, Frantisek Repan, Ivan Rod, Bozena Ruttkayova, Peter Sitanyi, Margita Slivkova, Milan Slovinsky, Peter Slusny, Milan Struharik, Boris Suchy, Gejza Szirovecz, Milan Sebesta, Dusan Sestak, Jozef Simek, Jan Siroky, Svetozar Stefanec, Frantisek Svec, Jozef Vaculik, Milos Vano, Peter Weiss, Stefan Zemko, and Jozef Zselenak.

The extraordinary CPSL congress elected a 23-member CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission, which subsequently met at its first meeting and elected Jan Demikat as chairman of the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission.

The following were elected as members of the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission: Jan Bachura, Gabriel Beno, Rastislav Bruder, Milan Cabanik, Jan Ceskovic, Pavel Cizmar, Jan Demikat, Jan Duranka, Karol Gyurcsics, Peter Hrusovsky, Anna Kmecova, Arpad Kollar, Jaroslav Lustiak, Antonin Naplava, Jan Noga, Alfred Patsch, Ludovit Polak, Milan Sabol, Pavel Slopovsky, Anna Somorova, Jozef Siroky, Pavel Tomasovsky, and Peter Trnka.

During the congress, the CPSL Central Committee met for its first session. It elected an 11-member Executive Committee of the CPSL Central Committee and Jan Siroky as chairman of the Executive Committee of the CPSL Central Committee. Other members of the Executive Committee of the CPSL Central Committee are Milan Ftacnik, Vladimir Jakubac, Pavol Kanis, Jan Kasper, Ladislav Krajnak, Jozef Olej, Dusan Podhorsky, Vladimir Raucina, Bozena Ruttkayova, and Peter Weiss.

The CPSL Central Committee confirmed Jan Demikat in the post of chairman of the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission.

After the incorporation of their comments, the delegates approved the draft of the CPSL Action Program, the CPSL Action Course of Action [akcni postup] Until the Ordinary CPSL Congress (both these documents are published on page 3), the Standpoint of the Extraordinary CPSL Congress on the Rehabilitation of Former CPCZ Members, and the Resolution of the Extraordinary CPSL Congress (both these documents are published separately).

The extraordinary CPSL congress ended with the "Internationale."

CPSL Congress Views CPCZ Rehabilitations

AU2112132289 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Dec 89 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Standpoint of the Extraordinary CPSL Congress on the Rehabilition of Former Members of the CPCZ"]

[Text] Aware of the present-day complex, exceptionally demanding situation in the party and society, the extraordinary CPSL [Slovak Communist Party] congress concentrated on seeking ways to restore our working people's and especially our young people's shaken trust in the party and socialism.

Therefore, it decided:

—to declare the action of the mass screening in the CPSL at the beginning of the 1970's as groundless and invalid. It is in sharp contrast with the May 1969 Realization Directive of the CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party] Central Committee, which decreed that mass screenings will not be carried out in the party and society, that everybody will prove himself by his work;

—to rehabilitate those former party members as Communists and citizens of socialist society in accordance with the specific evaluation by the appropriate level of the party's structure, beginning with the primary organization and ending with the CPSL Central Committee;

—to ensure the organization of action by the appropriate party's executive bodies as an important component of the renewal of the party and socialist society; the primary organizations can proceed independently;

—to set up, within 14 days, the CPSL Central Committee's coordination commission for the rehabilitation of those CPCZ members who were unjustly expelled or struck from the party rolls; a working group of former party members will be active within the framework of the commission.

CPCZ Congress Votes To Abolish Party Statutes

AU2012091589 Paris AFP in English
0848 GMT 20 Dec 89

[Text] Prague, Dec 20 (AFP)—Delegates at the extraordinary congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party voted at the opening here Wednesday to abolish all the party statutes.

General secretary Karel Urbanek opened the meeting here before 1,600 delegates following momentous changes which have seen the party cede control of the government to the independent Civic Forum.

Army Supports Government on 1968 Invasion

LD2112202489 Prague CTK in English
1738 GMT 21 Dec 89

["Czechoslovak Army's Statement on Entrance of Forces in 1968"—CTK headline]

[Text] Prague Dec 21 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak People's Army command agrees with and supports the standpoints of the Czechoslovak Government and the Federal Assembly on the entrance of forces of five Warsaw Treaty member states to Czechoslovakia in August 1968.

The condemnation of this act as an illegal interference in internal affairs of the sovereign Czechoslovak State is the beginning of the reassessment of the events which followed August 21, 1968 also within the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The Army's command therefore considers all the former processional soldiers and civilians of the military administration who were particularly severely affected for their political attitudes in 1968 and 1969 fully politically rehabilitated. It is prepared to help sensitively and justly contribute to their civil and moral purge.

CPCZ Congress Disbands People's Militia

LD2112144889 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1100 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Text] Roman Zamboch reports from the 2d day of the deliberations of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] extraordinary congress:

[Zamboch] Since 1000 the CPCZ Congress has been chaired by its newly elected representatives: First, Ladislav Adamec, its chairman, and now Vasil Mohorita, its first secretary.

The elections took place late in the night and, therefore, I shall acquaint you now, for interest, with the ratio of votes.

Out of 1,530 voting tickets in the election of the CPCZ chairman, 868 were for Ladislav Adamec. The second candidate for this office with the largest number of votes was Vasil Mohorita—201 votes.

Vasil Mohorita's name was on 819 voting tickets when a first secretary was elected. The second most frequently named candidate was Karel Urbanek—301 votes.

This afternoon the delegates will elect a new Central Committee, smaller than the previous one, and the delegates have agreed that the congress will directly elect the Control and Audit Commission chairman.

The discussion ended approximately at 1030. The delegates are now discussing the final form of the congressional documents, which are substantially different—after hundreds of comments—from the material originally proposed.

Now the topic is the action program, the basic task of which is to change the CPCZ into a modern political party that will become a part of the Czechoslovak democratic movement, and, therefore, clearly distance itself from the Stalinist model of the party and society. Important changes will be made in the existing party structure, because by its new structure and new cadres the Communist Party wants to show its honest effort never to find itself in the same situation in which it had been prior to November 1989.

And one more point of the already adopted part of the action program—the extraordinary CPCZ congress disbands the People's Militia as from today.

CPCZ Extraordinary Congress Debates 'Stormy'

LD2112174389 Prague CTK in English
1358 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Text] Prague Dec 21 (CTK)—The course of debate at the current Communist Party extraordinary congress can be described as stormy. Contradicting stands were often heard. Many delegates voiced their remarks on a draft action program of the party which should be, in their opinion, more concise and clear.

According to them, it is necessary to newly outline intraparty democracy while preserving the party unity of action, to ensure the right to control and impose direct sanctions against leading functionaries, to fight against the misuse of the position and power in the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ].

The delegates also stressed that leading party officials should appear to a greater extent in mass media.

Czechoslovak Communist Party Chairman Ladislav Adamec announced that he had received representatives of Prague districts' delegates who expressed dissatisfaction with the course of the congress up to now and therefore some of them have given up their candidatures in a newly proposed Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

On the contrary, some delegates who are not from Prague think that the Prague representatives thus disrupt the party unity.

Prague Communists' delegate Emil Kasl pointed out that the Prague Communists aim to build a new honest party and that it is necessary to agree on such personalities as Ladislav Adamec and Vasil Mohorita.

Adamec then called on the Prague delegates not to give up their candidatures.

In the debate the delegates also underlined that the Communist Party must not be isolated in society and that its members must learn pluralism and help increase the influence of the left-wing forces in Czechoslovakia.

In the debate a demand emerged that experiences of West European communist parties be also taken into consideration in the pre-election struggle.

At the end of the debate Adamec rejected the creation of a Czech and Moravian organization of the party at the extraordinary congress saying that it would be a hasty decision without notification of rank and file members. He also stated that changes of members of the apparatus will be done with differentiation according to their abilities.

The delegates of the extraordinary congress also decided to dissolve the People's Militia as from December 21.

CPCZ Congress Approves Draft Action Program

LD2112174889 Prague CTK in English 1424 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Text] Prague Dec 21 (CTK)—Delegates to the current extraordinary congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] today approved a draft action program of the party to which 200 suggestions were made in the course of preceding debate, spokesman for the Party Central Committee Josef Hora told journalists here today.

He stated that the second day of the congress is attended by 1,515 delegates, i.e. 15 less than yesterday's first day.

The spokesman also announced that elections to the Party Central Committee and the Central Control and Audit Commission will take place this afternoon. The final address will be delivered by chairman of the party Ladislav Adamec.

Four members of the congress working presidium attended the press conference to answer journalists' questions. They stressed inter alia that after a fruitful and constructive debate, which included stormy exchange of views, the delegates succeeded in agreeing on the party action program for the nearest period.

The four representatives also voiced the conviction that the party will emerge from the congress clean and will become a respectable partner of political forces that will be active in Czechoslovakia.

Urbanek Elected Party Control, Audit Body Chief

LD2112232489 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Excerpts] The extraordinary Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] congress is about to end at the Palace of Culture in Prague. Our correspondent, Ladislav Balko, has kept us informed about the congress during its 2-day meeting. I asked him to report briefly on the closing moments of the deliberations.

[Balko] [Passage omitted] The delegates met in the afternoon to elect the new Central Committee—the results are not yet known. [passage omitted]

The congress adopted regulations on payment of membership fees—pensioners, students, and all unpaid people will pay Kcs 1 monthly, all others 1 percent of their taxed income—while primary organizations can also decide in individual cases about reducing the fee. [passage omitted]

Partial election results were announced, namely the election of the chairman of the party Central Control and Audit Commission. Karel Urbanek was elected by 958 votes out of 1,500. Votes for the new Central Committee are just being counted. [passage omitted]

Post-1968 CPCZ Leaders Expelled From Party

LD2112183589 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1800 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Text] The Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] emergency congress has decided that the political responsibility of former party officials must be assessed. Proceeding from its assessment of the crisis in the party and society, it has expelled Vasil Bilak from the ranks of CPCZ members, as a representative of the forces that provided the instigation for the intervention of foreign armies on 21 August 1968. These forces became aggressive exponents of Brezhnevism in the party, and imposed on it a tough sectarian dogmatic line that made it impossible to carry out fundamental reforms of the current system.

For the gross political mistakes they made in carrying out their high party duties, the Congress suspended the party membership of the following:

Petr Colotka, Jan Fojtik, Josef Havlin, Alois Indra, Marie Kabrhelova, Antonin Kapek, Josef Korcak, Bohuslav Chnoupek, Mikulas Beno, Karel Hoffmann, Miroslav Hruskovic, Ludovit Pezlar, Miroslav Zavadil, Ladislav Luhovy, Jan Pirc, Viliam Salgovic, Lubomir Strougal, Vratislav Vajnar, Jaroslav Hajn, Josef Kempny, Jozef Lenart, Ignac Janak, Gustav Husak, Zbynek Sojak, Otto Cmolic, Miroslav Muller, Frantisek Stafa, Frantisek Tesar, Karel Kovar, Jiri Purs, Vaclav Margk, and Miloslav Zeka.

In the interest of purging the party of politically and morally discredited people, the CPCZ emergency congress instructed the party Central Committee to set up a commission to assess the political responsibility in cases of abuse of power, personal enrichment, and corruption.

CPCZ Approves 'Action Program' 21 Dec

LD2112231689 Prague CTK in English
1927 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Text] Prague Dec 21 (CTK)—"Lesson drawn from the crisis", a document adopted by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] after the Soviet invasion to this country, has been proclaimed invalid by the extraordinary Communist Party Congress in its document "action program" approved here today. The action program says that the extraordinary party congress rehabilitates all the party members expelled unjustly from the party earlier. The same document states that the "People's Militia" has fulfilled its historical role and will be dissolved by December 21 this year. Regional committees of the party shall be dissolved, party apparatus reduced and its efficiency enhanced. By way of investigation the party shall be cleared of members who have misused their membership and functions in the state, economic and social structures for unjust benefits and personal enrichment. "At the same time we stand against an overall, general condemnation of all communists," the program stressed.

According to the same action program, the CPCZ will protect the interests of broad masses of population against possible attempts to put under a threat their justified political, social, economic and cultural needs and rights. The Communist Party insists on upholding social certainties of the Czechoslovak people, social security system guaranteed by the state and supports also non-governmental forms of solving social problems.

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia stands for a democratic socialist society in which genuine power of people, political pluralism, full freedom of thought, spiritual and cultural creation and exchange of information is guaranteed.

It also supports equal legal position of different forms of property while preserving a decisive share of socialized ownership. The party is for the opening of the Czechoslovak national economy complex to the rest of the world and insists on fulfilling the obligations ensuing for Czechoslovakia from its membership of the Warsaw Treaty Pact. At the same time it supports the creation of conditions and guarantees making possible a simultaneous dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is willing to deepen its cooperation with all the leftist and democratic forces in the world.

Resolution Adopted; Adamec Makes Final Speech

LD2212000589 Prague CTK in English
2209 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Text] Prague Dec 21 (CTK)—The action program of the Communist Party and its provisional organization order are the basic orientation for the work of the Czechoslovak Communist Party till its regular 18th congress, said a resolution approved by the congress today.

The congress dissolved the Committee for Party Work in the Czech Socialist Republic, annulled the party statutes and draft new statutes as not corresponding to the present requirements. It also annulled the document "Lesson Drawn From the Crisis..." and rehabilitated those who were condemned in the document by name. It invalidated all resolutions and conclusions of party bodies concerning the "crisis development in the party and society" in 1968-69.

The congress charged the Central Committee to set up a commission by January 31, 1990, to assess inter alia the 1968-69 period and the following development in the country, and the political responsibility for developments during this period.

It instructed the Central Committee to immediately sever relations with the present leadership of the Romanian Communist Party.

The congress recommended Communist deputies of the Federal Assembly to advance to presidential elections in tune with the will of their voters and to submit to the Federal Assembly a proposal that November 17 be declared a memorable day.

Party Chairman Ladislav Adamec said that whatever the evaluation of the congress, it cannot be denied that honest efforts were made to rid the party all that was bad in the past, to get the party out of the extremely complicated crisis and to assume co-responsibilty for the democratic development of Czechoslovakia.

He said there are issues that preclude progress if they are not solved. They include a principled condemnation of the past deformations, adherence to the democratic principles of the management of society, and transformation of the party into an equal partner in the political system.

Adamec called for talks with representatives of the National Front and civic initiatives on preparations for general elections, with representatives of the existing and newly established political parties on possibilities of creating a leftist coalition and for choosing suitable Communist Party candidates to parliament.

People's Party Decides on New Congress Date

AU2312141189 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Dec 89 p 2

["(kj)"-signed report: "Central Committee of the Czechoslovak People's Party Convenes; Congress To Be Held in April 1990"]

[Excerpts] Prague (By Our Reporter)—"The Czechoslovak People's Party, revived 3 weeks ago, has excellent reasons for reverting to the understanding that this party is a nonsocialist party;" this was declared by party Chairman Josef Bartoncik at the Wednesday [20 December] session of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak People's Party [CSL] in Prague. However, this does not mean that the party will cultivate antisocialist trends, he pointed out. [passage omitted]

Stanislav Toms was released from his office as chief editor of LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE at his own request; Jiri Navratil was elected to this office. The Fifth CSL Congress will be held in the second half of April 1990. The delegates will be elected at the party's district and city district conferences from among the candidates proposed by local organizations. [passage omitted]

The resolution adopted by the session expressed indignation about the suppression of demonstrations in Romania.

Romanian Provisional Government Recognized

LD2412175289 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1713 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The GDR recognized the provisional government of Romania on 24 December. Government Spokesman Wolfgang Meyer told this to ADN.

He underlined the assurance given on 22 December that the Romanian people can firmly rely on the solidarity of the government and people of the GDR.

The Council of Ministers was in constant contact through the GDR Embassy with the provisional government of Romania in order to coordinate aid projects.

Gysi Condemns Violence in Romania, Meets Envoy

LD2412171989 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1634 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Together with all democratic forces in the GDR, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany-Party of Democratic Socialism [SED-PDS] welcomes the fall of the Ceausescu clique with great satisfaction, party Chairman Gregor Gysi announced today. Reactionary forces' attempts to keep alive the regime, which was hostile to the people through the use of the most brutal violence, were condemned with indignation and the deepest abhorrence. "Its monstruous anti-human terrorism, slaughter, and bloodshed prove once again that the regime of the Ceausescu clan has nothing, absolutely nothing, to do with socialism," the statement says.

Gysi renewed their firm solidarity with the Romanian people, all Romanian patriots, socialists and communists. "We are confident that they will claim and consolidate victory over the inhuman, antisocialist tyranny, which will open up to them a better, happier future."

Gregor Gysi affirmed his personal readiness to visit Romania without delay, at any acceptable time, in order to express solidarity "on the spot" with the Romanian people in their struggle for peace and freedom and to agree on further necessary aid measures.

This afternoon, the SED-PDS chairman had a talk with Gheorghe Caranfil, Romanian ambassador to the GDR, to discuss concrete aid.

Government Shows Solidarity With Romanian Front

LD2412115489 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1047 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—"The movement of solidarity by the citizens of the GDR in support of the Romanian people in its struggle to renew the country has been received in Romania with great satisfaction and sincere thanks." The head of the GDR Government's operational staff for the support of the Romanian people, GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Harry Ott, stated this to ADN today.

The GDR Government's statement of 22 December 1989 on the fall of the Ceausescu regime and on the formation of the National Salvation Council was officially conveyed to the provisional government via the GDR Embassy in Bucharest, the statement says. "The representatives of the provisional government gave a briefing on radio and television and expressed gratitude to the GDR Council of Ministers for its solidarity and support." [passage omitted]

Intelligence Denies Links With Securitate

LD2412095589 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0108 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Excerpt] UN/New York (ADN)—[passage omitted] The co-workers of the GDR foreign intelligence service, which is still being built up, and of the Consitutional Protection Office have condemned in the most decisive way the crimes committed by the Romanian secret service against the Romanian people. In a statement conveyed to ADN, it is emphasized that neither the former GDR Ministry of State Security nor the disbanded Office for National Security ever maintained relations with the Romanian secret service, the Securitate, or ever cooperated with it. [passage omitted]

NVA Expresses Solidarity With Romanian Army

LD2312215189 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2104 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Excerpts] Bucharest (ADN)—A meeting of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee called by Hungarian Foreign Minister Gyula Horn for tomorrow to discuss events in Romania is now not taking place. Horn announced this tonight to MTI. [passage omitted]

Members of the GDR National Poeple's Army [NVA] indignantly condemn the atrocities and cruelties committed by the security forces of the Ceausescu dictatorship against the popular movement. This was stated by GDR Defense Minister Admiral Theodor Hoffmann on behalf of the GDR Army members in a message to the soldiers of the Romanian People's Army. Admiral Hoffmann offered, at the same time, medical relief goods as well as medical treatment in military hospitals of the NVA.

In a statement, the bishops of the Evangelical Church in Berlin- Brandenburg, expressed their shock and outrage at the brutal deployment of the security organs in Romania and the murder of peaceful demonstrators, children and youngsters, woman and men. The message, conveyed to ADN on Saturday, also called for the urgent convening of the UN Security Council. [passage omitted]

Government Supports Gorbachev on Romania

LD2312174489 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1652 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN)—The GDR Government supports Mikhail Gorbachev's initiative to cooperate in

support of the Romanian people within the framework of the Warsaw Pact. GDR Government spokesman Wolfgang Meyer stated this to an ADN today.

As was further announced, the GDR Council of Ministers has, in the meantime, set in motion a series of specific aid measures, such as the transportation of the most varied assortment of assistance, including blood, antibiotics, dressings, and other first aid equipment. A special Interflug plane is ready to take off from Berlin's Schoenefeld airport, but cannot take off yet because of the current closure of Romanian airspace. An operational staff has been formed by the GDR Council of Ministers to coordinate all the measures necessary to support the Romanian people. [passage omitted]

This afternoon several hundred people took part in a solidarity demonstration in the center of Berlin. The event, which was originally planned as a protest against dictator Ceausescu, now called for solidarity with and aid for the Romanian people.

Medical Assistance Sent to Romania

LD2312125589 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1211 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—A broad solidarity movement has developed in the GDR in support of the Romanian people and in connection with events in Romania. This was announced by ADN today by the GDR Foreign Ministry. Necessary measures have been taken in very close cooperation with the Foreign Ministry, the GDR Solidarity Committee, many citizens' initiatives, the Ministry of Health, the GDR Red Cross, as well as with the Romanian Embassy in the GDR to transport aid goods—mainly blood, medicines, bandages, and other materials—to Romania by the fastest possible route.

Romanian Embassy Sides With Salvation Front

LD2312120189 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1113 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN) The collective of the Romanian Embassy in the GDR has declared its solidarity with the Council of the Committee for National Salvation and supports its program. A relevant letter conveyed to ADN today is signed by Gheorghe Caranfil, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Romania to the GDR.

NATO Secret Services 'Intensifying' Activities

LD2212194289 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1726 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—According to information from the GDR Constitutional Protection Office, the secret service of leading NATO states, primarily the United States and the FRG, are intensifying "their agent and investigative activities to gain information from political, economic, and military spheres of the GDR." In particular, it is intended for the political leadships of those states to enable them to reevaluate their "German affairs conceptions." This emerges from a statement to ADN on current findings by the counterintelligence service of the GDR Constitutional Protection Office that is in the process of being organized.

Nearly all the workers for these secret services concur that the discussion about a reunification of Germany is on the agenda. There are still uncertainties as to whether a reunification, relatively quick but, however, linked with a possible endangering of the stability in central Europe, or a reunification directed more in the long term should be promoted. The second variant would, however, only be within reach with the support of the present GDR Government. But this contains the danger of the SED-PDS and other forces working for the renewal of socialism and stabilizing and regaining influence. To prevent their formation a differentiated public discrediting—in the sense of "dismantling"—of leading personalities bearing responsibility in the GDR is being striven for. For this purpose there is also a specific desire to exploit the surge for "investigative journalism" of some GDR media.

In the secret services there are uncertainties in respect of the recognition of social forces in the GDR that are determining development. There is ambiguity above all about the future significance of the SED-PDS. Therefore the available and/or desired new agents' potential is being directed at a breadth of political structures and forces that is clearly larger than before. The goal is to establish themselves in such positions as are crucial for prospective development. In particular it is a question of the creation of secret service key positions in the state apparatus, in the economy, in the military sphere, and within the security authorities. Here the secret services intend to exploit areas of confusion as well as current personnel changes in, above all, institutions and establishments that form part of the infrastructure.

The secret service control offices assume that they can achieve higher effectiveness in their work at present because the GDR security authorities are still only capable of limited work.

Gerlach, Mitterrand Meet for Final Talks

LD2212104689 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0932 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—Professor Manferd Gerlach, acting chairman of the GDR State Council, has assessed the state visit by French President Francois Mitterrand as extremely successful. Gerlach and Mitterrand met for a concluding talk at Gerlach's official seat in Berlin this morning.

Gerlach stressed that the state visit served the well-understood interests of the two peoples, the shaping of solid bilateral relations, and also the exchange of views on developments in the GDR and in the international arena. Francois Mitterrand agreed with that assessment.

The talks between Gerlach and Mitterrand are taking place on the 3d and final day of the official visit by the French President to the GDR. Mitterrand will hold an international news conference before flying back to Paris at midday. [passage omitted]

Mitterrand Comments

LD2212140989 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1223 GMT 22 Dec 89

[News conference by French President Francois Mitterrand in Berlin on 22 December]

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN)—He came to the GDR with "wide-open eyes and ears" and was impressed by the excellent hospitality. This was stated by the French president at an international news conference in Berlin this morning at the end of his visit. He met with representatives of many groups and spoke with them about national and German questions, and also about European matters.

On the role of the GDR economy with regard to an internal European market, Mitterrand said that its space must be continually widened and relations with the other EC countries and beyond must be developed further. So far there have been two systems "that are quite a distance from one another." "Of course, the economic steps must now adjust to the political steps. One of the Strasbourg decisions is aimed at facilitating economic agreements between the GDR and the EC. It is intended to start negotiations within the next few months. More rapid progress was made than originally envisioned. Meanwhile, the EC Council of Ministers issued a mandate to start negotiations immediately. Mitterrand said he expects that important decisions will be taken in the economic sector as early as the first weeks of next year. [passage omitted]

Mitterrand said he proposed Paris as the venue for the 1990 CSCE summit because he wanted to make his approval of this conference more specific. But, he can also envision Berlin as host to this summit because the city has now become a symbol. [passage omitted]

Gerlach Comments on Talks

LD2212132289 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1043 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The state visit by President Francois Mitterrand to the GDR was extremely successful. This was stated by Professor Dr Manfred Gerlach, acting chairman of the GDR State Council, and the French head of state in a concluding talk this morning at the official seat of the State Council. The visit was very successful with regard to the shaping of bilateral relations, said Prof Gerlach afterward to journalists. This applies to both the political sphere and other spheres, above all the economy and culture. Gerlach referred to the contractual agreements that were signed. The visit provided an opportunity for an intensive exchange of views on internal developments in the GDR and international questions. They discussed the shaping of the European home, above all relations between the two German states. The president's position that it is up to the people of the GDR and the people of the FRG as to how they want to live with each other and when there are to be changes, but that at the same time it is not merely a German affair, is very important. If border questions on the continent are at stake, then this at the same time will affect questions of peace and security.

There was agreement on many issues, said Gerlach. He wanted to put it quite clearly: There are no differences whatsoever. He wanted to underline once again that Mitterrand's visit to the GDR is the first visit by a head of state from the three victorious Western allies of World War II and this is very important precisely in strengthening the postwar order. Mitterrand, moreover, occupies the office of EC president.

In the economic sphere there will be much movement in the future between the two states. The GDR share of French trade is still minimal, but there will be rapid growth rates in the implementation of the agreements. Gerlach described it as a great advantage that a group of important French businessmen and financial experts are accompanying Mitterrand. After the creation of relevant legal preconditions in the GDR ,there are to be joint ventures and French investments in the GDR economy.

Prof Gerlach said that they also found a common language in the question of continuing the disarmament and detente process in Europe.

Meyer News Conference

LD2212170889 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1255 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Important prerequisites have been achieved for the expansion of bilateral relations in the context of pan-European developments and, thus, for a contribution by both countries to the fashioning of the common European home by the state visit of French President Francois Mitterrand. GDR government spokesman Wolfgang Meyer stressed this at an international news conference in Berlin immediately after Francois Mitterrand's departure.

The visit concentrated on conditions for the GDR's relations with the EEC, particularly in the political, economic, and cultural areas, as well as human contacts. During the visit, important bases were created by the signing of agreements in the areas of the economy, culture, and youth exchange. At the same time, the GDR expressed its interest in negotiations to conclude agreements and accords in the areas of protection of investments, economic cooperation, tourism, easing the issue of visas, guaranteeing medical care in other states, and mutual recognition of academic degrees, qualifications, and certificates.

In response to a question on how Mitterrand's statements on a united Germany at a news conference yesterday could be assessed, Meyer noted that the French president had added an important sentence. He said that his concern was Europe, Europe's stability, and the stability of European borders, and thus it could only be welcomed by the GDR.

The deputy minister for foreign trade, Christian Meyer, said that during the Mitterrand visit, agreement was reached on important industrial cooperation projects. Above and beyond this, statements of intent were made on cooperation in the production of aluminum packaging material, as well as cooperation with the plate glass works in Torgau.

During the news conference, the GDR Government spokesman was asked for a first GDR reaction to events in Romania. Meyer condemned the brutal actions against demonstrators in Bucharest yesterday and welcomed the changes in Romania that had just been announced.

Meyer said that the GDR had expressed reservations to the FRG about putting on celebrations for the opening of the Brandenburg Gate in view of the deaths during the events in Romania and Panama. The GDR saw the opening of the border as a symbolic act in many respects. It confirmed what had been heralded at the meeting between Hans Modrow and Helmut Kohl in Dresden, the will to tread the path towards a treaty-based community community between the two German states.

It symbolized the will to make a contribution to the common European home and to overcoming the division of Europe. It made visible the will for peace on the European continent. It was an admonishment at that point where World War II, with its 50 million victims, including 20 million dead Soviet citizens alone, at that place to which the war returned in 1945, it was a warning that such an event should never be repeated.

Cooperation Agreements Signed With France

LD2112000889 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1754 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The GDR and France this evening concluded six agreements and accords in Berlin on various areas of cooperation.

The government program on economic, industrial and technical cooperation for 1990-94 was signed by the ministers for foreign trade, Dr Gerhard Beil and Jean-Marie Rausch. Initiatives by organizations and enterprises to develop relations in industry, agriculture, food processing, the energy sector, tourism, construction, information technology, electronics and telecommunications, among others, will receive support.

Government agreements on the avoidance of double taxation on income or assets, as well as on cooperation on environmental protection bear the signatures of the relevant GDR ministers, as well as of French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas. The environmental protection agreement concentrates in particular on the protection of waterways, clean air, monitoring the environment, and nature conservation.

A government agreement on youth exchanges, as well as a governmental accord on the further method of the working of the cultural centers and the exchange of letters on possibilities for the opening by both sides of more cultural centers, were signed by foreign ministers Oskar Fischer and Roland Dumas.

Brandenburg Gate Opened by Modrow, Kohl

LD2212150489 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1407 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The Brandenburg Gate has just been opened for pedestrian traffic, GDR Prime Minister Hans Modrow announced this afternoon.

Just beforehand, Hans Modrow and FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl walked through the gate accompanied by the mayor of Berlin, Erhard Krack, and the governing mayor of West Berlin, Walter Momper; walked together through the "Gate of Peace" from the square on the Western side in front of the neo-classical monument toward the GDR capital.

Jubilation and cheers on both sides accompanied these few but so significant steps, which for 28 years were barred to every "normal" citizen at this symbol of division.

Modrow Address at Gate

LD2212151489 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1415 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—In a brief address in the former Pariser Platz in front of the Brandenburg Gate, Hans Modrow described the opening of the Brandenburg Gate as a sign of a GDR that is undergoing renewal and the determination to help build a peaceful European home. "In this spirit we are called upon to condemn the events in Romania and Panama with revulsion. We extend our solidarity and greetings to the Romanian people, who have shaken off their dictator and have fought for their freedom," he stated, to the applause of the masses.

The burning smell of war must never again waft above events at this gate. "In its new linking function it should be a gate of peace", he added.

Kohl Speech at Gate

LD2212173389 East Berlin Television Service in German 1405 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Speech by FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl at the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin—live]

[Text] Dear Berliners, dear compatriots, premier: It is only a few days since we met in Dresden. That was the

first and a very important meeting. We had a serious talk, but it was also a good talk, and we reached agreements that are intended to help the people in Germany. That is why we are also standing here today in the middle of Berlin, our old capital, and greet from this place all Germans in the GDR and the FRG. Premier, we agreed in a quick succession of talks to do that which the historic hour now makes possible: to make improvements that should benefit the people in both parts of Germany.

Here at the Brandenburg Gate especially, I want to call to our friends, to our partners and neighbors in East and West: From this place issues the message from the GDR and the FRG. We want peace, we want freedom, we want to make our contribution to peace in Europe and the world.

It is a moving moment. Many of us often stood before the Brandenburg Gate during those decades and often talked about, discussed and thought about it: Will we again experience being able to stride together through this gate? For me it is one of the happiest moments of my life, because as a German I feel that here in Berlin I am in the middle of Germany, that we are at home here, and that we are doing everything to cultivate the things the Germans have in common. We must still do much along this path. We need the support, sympathy, and approval of our neighbors. In 40 years we have experienced a great deal, and we have drifted apart. We now want to change this, in joint solidarity. We want to approach one another, just as has happened here symbolically, when the premier and I held out our hands to one another at the Brandenburg Gate.

Dear friends, I just want to call out to you: Have patience and a sense of proportion now in the steps that are now necessary to enter a joint future, and then we will have this future. It depends on us, it depends above all on the many young people who are standing here in the square, who have a future again, who will have confidence for their own future because here in Berlin they have been able to find the happiness for their lives. I greet them all very, very warmly. I wish you and us a blessed Christmas festival and a New Year [words indistinct] to come together through the Brandenburg Gate.

Entry Requirements Eased for FRG Visitors

LD2312234589 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2320 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Citizens of West Berlin and the Federal Republic have been able to enter the GDR at numerous Berlin frontier crossing points without visa and minimum exchange amounts since 2100 yesterday.

Major Kurt Krause of the GDR frontier troops decided at Potsdamer Platz to no longer delay the introduction of this arrangement, originally planned for midnight. He said that the number of visitors increased in the evening to such an extent that he, like many others in similarly responsible positions, decided to take this step.

Thus, many guests were able to start their planned Christmas visits even before midnight.

New Forum To Participate in Elections

LD2412113989 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1101 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—New Forum will participate in elections and take up seats on all elected bodies. This was announced by the National Council of New Forum spokesmen in a "consensus" conveyed to ADN at the weekend, which is headed "Yes to Political Responsibility." According to this, The National Council of Spokesman agreed on 23 December that members of another party cannot become New Forum deputies. New Forum will campaign that "seats for parties on the coattails of social and mass organizations be banned by the new electoral law." At the same time, New Forum announces its intention to form its own group in the People's Chamber. It remains a political association "open to citizens of differring ideologies and opinions, who have the common aim of a democratic society that shows solidarity." It stresses in conclusion that this position contains "the arguments of those who want to form a New Forum Party. This avoids a split in the citizens' movement."

Margot Honecker Letter Protests Accusations

LD2212215489 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1455 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Former Education Minister Margot Honecker conveyed a personal letter to ADN today, in which she protests against the accusations made against her in public. The letter has the following text:

"The interim report from the SED/PDS (Socialist Unity Party of Germany-Party of Democratic Socialism] investigatory commission that was delivered at the extraordinary party congress contains the following paragraph:

'The gas-pump attendant had a specific list of private vehicles that he had to fill up. This list reveals that, for example, the Honecker couple owned 14 private vehicles, and that the make of cars ranged from a Wartburg, Toyota, and Range-Rover, to an expensively remodelled Mercedes.'

This statement—that the Honecker couple owned 14 private vehicles, is not in line with the facts. The Honecker couple owned a Wartburg car. All the other cars that it used were official cars. They included perhaps another 14 vehicles that Erich Honecker had been presented with as chairman of the State Council, and that he immediately handed over to the then-Ministry of State Security. Other claims based on the list of a gas-pump attendant are not, in my opinion, in line with the requests that must be made of proof of ownership. Publications of this nature, which are in my view thoughtless, lead to a flood of letter containing threats,

blackmail, and insults. All the consequences arising from this for myself and my husband must be borne by those who make or prepare such claims. This also includes the claim that on the day of the People's Chamber session, at which his return was under debate, and at the time of the introduction of the investigatory proceedings against him, my husband had gone hunting.

This claim has been recognized as patently wrong by everyone who saw my husband during this time. Each one of the doctors treating him will be able to testify that he was neither able nor in a condition to go hunting at that time or any time afterward.

In the interests of the truth, and in the interests of protecting our life and our health, I expect a public correction of these false accusations. In everything that we are called to account for, I am not prepared to be subjected without resistance to every debasement. I think that the rights of a GDR citizen apply both to my husband and to myself, and I will, if necessary, make use of them."

Doctors Unable To Confirm Margot Honecker Claim

LD2312212989 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2129 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—The doctors treating Erich Honecker are unable to confirm the statement by Margot Honecker, according to whom the former party leader and head of state did not go hunting on the day of the People's Chamber session at which his resignation was under debate. There have been no medical consultations in the past few days.

This was announced to ADN on Friday evening by Professor Lothar Kant, medical director of the government hospital, on behalf of the doctors.

Prof Kant referred to an ADN report in the main program of GDR Television's "Aktuelle Kamerai today. It quoted excerpts of a personal letter from the former education minister in which she rejected the publicly raised charges.

Social Democrats Call for More Demonstrations

LD2512194789 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1838 GMT 25 Dec 89

[Text] Karl-Marx-Stadt (ADN)—Around 700 citizens of Karl- Marx-Stadt responded to an appeal from the Social Democratic Party [SDP] for a rally and subsequent demonstration in the city center. In front of the Karl Marx Monument, speakers of the SDP rejected the pause in demonstrations and also called for a demonstration on New Year's Day. They advocated a social market economy and expressed their determination to distance themselves both from the extreme left and the extreme right. The free elections should bring the people peace, social justice, and prosperity.

On behalf of trade unionists from the machine tool manufacturing research center, an appeal was read out squaring up with the economic policy of the former Socialist Unity Party of Germany leadership. The economy can now be stabilized only with Western aid. A GDR-FRG confederation is needed, the appeal said, as a pilot project for a future Europe. A further theme of the rally was solidarity with the Romanian people.

SED-PDS States Positions on National Economy

AU2412231289 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Dec 89 p 3

[ND report: "SED-PDS Positions on Economic Reform"]

[Text] The decisions on the future of socialism in our country and on the fate of the GDR are taken to a great extent in our national economy. This statement made by Gregor Gysi at the extraordinary congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany-Party of Democratic Socialism [SED-PDS] shows in a dramatic manner that the discussions about economic reforms go far beyond the renewal within our party but are at the same time directly linked with it.

Currently we have to find answers to questions that are both prosaic and vital: How will we ensure everyday food and drink, housing and clothing for 16 million people in our republic? How can we guarantee that we will observe our international obligations every day?

What proposals does the SED-PDS present and what positions does it adopt in connection with a reform of the economic system in the GDR, in order to revive our economy?

Against Unemployment, Homelessness, and Educational Misery

First: The SED-PDS supports the economic reform drafted by the Modrow government. It is the most important instrument to make our country an attractive home for millions of people, maybe also for those who have left us. Our proposals are aimed at restructuring the market of demand that has so far been characterized by a shortage of goods into a supply market that is oriented toward the needs of the people. To achieve this, production must first be stabilized, and domestic and foreign cooperation and the supply of the population must be ensured. Basic social achievements are to be preserved. Unemployment, homelessness, and educational misery must be kept out of our society.

Second: Our party is in favor of a socialist economy dominated by social ownership while at the same time improving conditions for cooperative, communal, semi-state, private, and foreign ownership. The socialist character of the economy can only be expressed by real ownership of social property by the working people, first of all in the state-owned enterprises. The precondition for this is that the working people are allowed to have a

say in the shaping of efficient production structures, in questions concerning the management, and on the shaping of working and living conditions.

The performance principle must be applied to every enterprise in a comprehensive manner, in every institution, in every collective, and for every individual worker. The income of every individual worker must reflect his personal share in the performance and how successful the enterprise works. The economy must ensure that performance becomes the yardstick for the social evaluation of every individual worker, as the delegate Herbert Richter, general manager of the Black Pump Gas Combine, pointed out at the party congress. However, social protection within society must also be guaranteed by the state.

Despite the calls for the performance principle, our party must not forget those who are unable or partly unable to achieve performance. This is in keeping with our humanist concerns.

The party advocates a democratic economy. It will use its influence to strengthen the trade unions and to ensure an efficient right to co-determination by shop stewards that have to be introduced, so that the workers' interests are safeguarded in all enterprises of various forms of ownership.

The party is in favor of a system of rates that takes into consideration the training, the degree of responsibility, the difficulty of the work, and the performance of the working people, and that ensures economically justified incomes. The trade unions and the government should draft a skeleton agreement for rates that should be discussed and adopted by the People's Chamber.

At the workplace we need discipline, order, honesty, industriousness, and performance, particularly during this period, Herbert Richter emphasized at the party congress. Only in this way can the material basis for the renewal of our country be created so that democracy will prevail. In this connection, Gunter Schuklzki from Dresden proposed a new enterprise law. This could be part of the necessary mechanism to overcome the conflict in enterprises and institutions, as Peter Popp from Gera pointed out.

Third: The party is in favor of maintaining the central role of the combines in our economy. Internationally efficient combines should be expanded; small and medium-sized enterprises of various types of ownership should be developed to a greater extent in order to achieve flexibility and efficiency, primarily in the sector of consumer goods, as well as in the sphere of science and technology.

The preservation of the environment and the reduction of the burden on the environment is of special importance in connection with decisions on economic reforms and on the development of structures, regions, and products.

An energy concept that has to be newly drafted should be efficient from an economic point of view and acceptable from the ecological viewpoint. It should be aimed at preventing any kind of waste. In our party's view, the further development of production while absolutely reducing the consumption of energy, and participation in the international division of labor are focal points.

What is needed is a structural change in favor of such products that have traditionally good results and where we have achieved a high and increasing level of productivity.

Priority should be given to translating our industry's innovative capability, the level of education of the workers class, the creative potential of the researchers and engineers, and our technological competence into economic efficiency for the GDR.

Fourth: The party advocates a free domestic market for consumer goods and production means, in which the enterprise will gradually be granted full independence. The state regulates the market with economic instruments. Supply and demand will be the regulating principle for the enterprises' economic activities within the framework of conditions stipulated by the state.

Yes to Common CEMA Market, to EC

Fifth: The party proceeds from the premise that planning will continue to be necessary on the basis of prevailing social ownership. What we need is democratization at all levels. Central planning should mainly concentrate on forecasts and strategic issues, such as on environmental, energy, and structural concepts that can only be realized within the framework of the national economy.

Sixth: The party is in favor of opening up the GDR's economy to other countries, to the common CEMA market, and to agreements with the EC. The USSR is and continues to be our country's most important trade partner. We are in favor of multifaceted business relations with numerous Western countries and against unilateral ties with one partner. Joint ventures, the highest form of direct relations, will be one of many steps in the cooperation landscape. The party supports the ideas of SED-PDS Minister Luft, who has suggested limiting foreign participation in large projects to 49 percent.

Cost of Living Allowances in the Case of the Reduction of Subsidies

Seventh: Delegates to the party congress spoke in favor of reforms of the policy of prices and subsidies in order to be able to again consciously use economic laws, such as the law on values and accumulation, in the interest of a more efficient economy, and to prevent a sellout of the GDR. The reduction of subsidies should be aimed at two things: In the sphere of industrial goods, a drastic reduction of costs, particularly indirect costs, must be achieved, and the reduction of subsidies for goods intended for domestic supply should prevent waste and speculation.

We have to face up to the realities, but it is particularly our party that must struggle for socially just solutions, especially for families with children, for pensioners, and citizens with low incomes if we decide to reduce subsidies, Gysi stated at the party congress. The party proposes granting these groups a cost-of-living allowance.

Corruption Investigation Committee Discussed

AU2412112389 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Dec 89 p 2

[ND report: "Investigation Committee Presented Thorough Interim Balance Sheet"]

[Text] East Berlin—It is not a question of finding out what was illegal on the basis of privileges but of proposing measures so that such things will never again happen. This was stressed by Heinrich Toeplitz (Christian Democratic Union of Germany), chairman of the Temporary People's Chamber committee for the investigation of abuse of office and corruption, at an international news conference in Berlin on Tuesday [19 December].

The majority of the focal issues—at any rate, more than the tip of the iceberg—have been dealt with. The work mainly concentrated on violations of law in the construction of houses for private persons, on the megalomania concerning state hunting areas (20 percent of the forest area of Neubrandenburg Bezirk alone were state hunting grounds), and on the use of the transportation air squadron. There were about 300 special flights per year, about 5 percent of which were private vacation trips. The planes remain with the National People's Army and will be chartered by Interflug if needed. Only 2 of the 18 state hunting grounds remain; they will be available for use by diplomats and the Western Group of Soviet Forces.

Toeplitz stressed the great response to the committee among the population. This is proved by hundreds of letters and telephone calls by citizens over the past days. There is good contact with the nine bezirk assemblies and the Berlin City Assembly, which have established independent investigation committees. Toeplitz also noted that there are possibilities of cooperation with the investigation body formed by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany- Party of Democratic Socialism. Asked by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND whether the citizens' initiatives have accepted the offer for cooperation with the People's Chamber committee, the chairman stated that this had been strictly rejected. Until the new elections, the current form of the temporary committee will be maintained in any case.

Asked relevant questions by journalists, Toeplitz stated that the hunting house in Wolletz, which was used by Mielke, will be made available to the citizens of Angermuende Kreis as a rehabilitation center.

Upon inquiry by press representatives, Toeplitz noted that former Politburo member Mittag will probably have to answer the charge of high treason.

Gysi Speaks at Berlin Antireunification Rally

AU2412111389 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Dec 89 p 1

[ND report: "Tens of Thousands of Berliners for Sovereignty of the GDR"]

[Text] East Berlin—On Tuesday evening [19 December] about 50,000 mostly young people gathered in the Berlin Platz der Akademie in front of the Schauspielhaus theater for a rally. "For preserving the sovereignty of the GDR! Against sell-out and reunification!" "Our hope GDR," "We do not want a greater German republic," and "Three reichs are enough," could be read on the numerous banners, which were held up by the dense crowd. GDR flags characterized the picture in the square. Again and again one could hear choruses: "Nazis out!" and "GDR, we build you anew!"

Citizens' movements had called for the rally, which was preceded by a demonstration through the center of the GDR capital.

It is necessary that this country remains and that no one but ourselves decides what will happen in our country, it was noted to strong applause at the opening of the rally. The proposal for a constitutional principle presented by Wolfgang Wolf (United Left) met with approval. "The GDR is an antifascist, democratic, socialist state of the German nation," the proposal said.

A concert of whistles met the speaker of the "Democracy Now" movement, who wanted to propose steps toward reunification. Ingrid Koppe of New Forum demanded the recognition of existing borders in Europe. There must never be a reunification within the borders of 1937. Mario Harmel of the Greens Party expressed his concern about clearly visible trends of neofascism. "We do not need a greater German garden, we want a common European home." Andre Tuerpe reported that so far 880,438 GDR citizens have signed the appeal "For Our Country."

"We must not permit any excessive national enthusiasm," Gregor Gysi, chairman of the Socialist Unity Party-Party of Democratic Socialism, said to stormy applause. Twice, terrible misery in Europe started from "Greater Germany." It would be a disaster if conflicts at the borders were again started by the Germans. "We are for cooperation and collaboration, but against dependence and being swallowed up. We need our own identity." After all, this identity is not bad just because we had a corrupt leadership. "This was not the people!" Now there is the opportunity for renewal. However, one must not permit the goals to be ruined, Gysi said.

People's Chamber To Convene 11-12 Jan

LD2112054989 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1511 GMT 20 Dec 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The Presidium of the GDR People's Chamber convened on Wednesday the 14th session

of the supreme people's representation for 11 and 12 January 1990. The discussion of several draft laws will be the focus of the discussion, for example, the second reading of the travel law, the draft laws for the creation of legal foundations for enterprises with foreign participation in the GDR, for a change to the law on the promotion of crafts, as well as on civilian service.

The Presidium decided to set out the offer to the roundtable to incorporate one representative of the new parties and citizens' movements in the discussion of fundamental draft laws in the commission.

The government will present a first assessment of its activity.

LDPD To Convene Congress 9-10 Feb

LD2312103989 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1757 GMT 19 Dec 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—An extraordinary congress of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany [LDPD] will be held in Dresden 9-10 February 1990. This was decided in Berlin today by the party's Central Executive Council at its eighth meeting.

LDPD Spokesman Werner Fahlenkamp said that the future and economic system in the GDR had been one of the main topics of the discussion. The party "said a clear goodbye to all socialist experiments." Although there was still considerable controversy surrounding this question, the LDPD endorsed a "sociallly just market economy," which must not involve a clearance sale or unemployment. It was an attempt at a third way, with the individual, the free personality, at the center.

The Central Executive gave a clear commitment to the government under Hans Modrow and opposed all the calls for his resignation made recently by some political groups.

The national question also was dealt with at length at the meeting. There was agreement that this "can only be approached with consideration for the interests existing throughout Europe." It was a process that actually had begun with the GDR-FRG treaty-based community that now had been set in motion. This development could lead to a German alliance. The LDPD believed that by the year 2000 Europe should be free not only from nuclear weapons, but also from armies. Their tasks could be taken over by militias.

The LDPD Central Executive Council relieved Dr Hans-Joachim Heusinger of his duties as party deputy chairman. It also was agreed to recommend to the government that Heusinger be recalled as justice minister.

Professor Dr Kurt Wuensche was elected as the new LDPD deputy chairman and also was proposed as new justice minister. In this connection, the press spokesman recalled that 20 years ago in the Stoph government, Prof Wuensche had to relinquish this office after he opposed the transformation of private and seminationalized enterprises into state enterprises.

In a statement addressed to the Romanian party and state leaders, the LDPD Central Executive Council condemned the brutal actions against the population and stressed its solidarity with the people's striving for democracy.

Committee Endorses Draft Military Doctrine

LD2012204689 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1602 GMT 20 Dec 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—In the view of the People's Chamber Committee for National Defense, the GDR's future military doctrine must formulate the aim of a demilitarized Europe, questions concerning a security partnership between the GDR and FRG in the framework of the European process, and a strict mission on the part of the Armed Forces to prevent a war. At a session of the committee in Berlin today, the deputies endorsed the essential points of a draft military doctrine that had been prepared by experts of the Defense Ministry, the Foreign Ministry, the Institute for International Relations, and the Institute for International Politics and Economics.

On behalf of the tens of thousands of members who had already enrolled in a future association of professional soldiers of the GDR, which includes army members and reservists, Lieutenant Colonel Dr Eckard Nickel outlined the aims of the association, which is committed to the professional soldiers' political, social, and other interests and concerns. It saw itself as being independent and nonparty and, in his words, supported—on the basis of the Constitution—professional ethics, active democratic participation in the shaping of service and living conditions, the preservation of the rights of the professional soldiers in leaving active service, and the development of a tradition of committed military-political work.

The deputies welcomed the initiative of the Army members to establish the association, which serves the strengthening of social conditions in the GDR and is an expression of socialist democracy in the armed forces. In this connection the committee also addressed the question of a trade union representation in the People's Police and favored its establishment. The deputies strongly supported the members of the German People's Police who bore a high degree of responsibility in maintaining law and order.

Party Newspaper's Masthead Change Explained

AU2112100389 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Dec 89 p 1

[Wolfgang Spickermann editorial: "New Masthead"]

[Text] Some readers did not notice it, but many did: NEUES DEUTSCHLAND has changed its masthead. Has it changed its course? Not at all! Three weeks ago, on

4 December, we informed our readers that our paper is no longer the organ of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], but that it is again the central organ of the entire party. "We want to be a strong forum in which the comrades fight for the unity and future of the party, and in which the current problems—such as the necessary economic reform or questions concerning the SED's readiness for action, and its self-image—are profoundly discussed so that they can be solved." This is how we expressed the editors' opinion at that time. This is how it should remain.

Meanwhile, we held an extraordinary party congress, adopted important decisions concerning the new self-image of our militant alliance, and our party assumed a new, expanded name. This calls for our reaction. So why should we continue to call ourselves organ and not what we really are, namely a socialist daily? As is clearly established in the editorial details on page two, we are and remain the daily of the SED-Party of Democratic Socialism.

Readers have asked us via telephone or telex—some of them in a critical tone—why we no longer carry the motto "Proletarians of all countries, unite!" above the nameplate. By the way, this motto has adorned the first page of our daily only since 1 May 1958, and not from the very beginning.

Of course we declare our support for continuing the work of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. This work includes "The Communist Manifesto." Yet our new, modern socialist party also takes up our social democratic, socialist, antifascist, and pacifist heritage. The stereotyped proclamation of mottoes or slogans—yet another lesson that we should have learned from the past—does neither contribute to dealing with this heritage nor to working out and implementing a realistic policy that is true to democratic socialism.

Government Recognizes New Romanian Government

LD2412162889 Budapest MTI in English 1500 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Text] Budapest, Dec 24 (TANJUG)—The Hungarian Government today recognized the National Salvation Council as the only representative of the Romanian people.

Its announcement to the new Romanian leadership sets out that the Hungarian Ministerial Council is solidary [as received] with the revolutionary struggle of the Romanian people against the despotic and tyrannical regime.

Official Budapest offers Budapest [as received] its hand wishing to as soon as possible normalize the two countries' friendly cooperation, which is of benefit to both sides.

President of the Hungarian Socialist Party Rezso Nyers sent a letter to Soviet state and party leader Mikhail Gorbachev asking him to use his good reputation at all international forums in order that Nicolae Ceausescu's regime be condemned and that bloodshed in Romania be put an end to.

Nyers sent a similar letter to leaderships of East European (?countries) Yugoslavia and president of the Socialist International Willy Brandt.

State Minister Imre Poszgay underscored that what was now happening in Romania was not only its internal affair. In a statement to the [word indistinct] issue of NEPSZABADSAG today, Poszgay emphasized that the question now arises whether Europe can peacefully watch the bloodshed which is accompanying the fall of the last dictator in the old world.

Defence Minister Col-Gen Karpati said that the Romanian Army was capable of dealing with members of the secret police by itself.

Szuros Issues Statement on Romanian Events

LD2212220289 Budapest MTI in English 2114 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Budapest, December 22 (MTI)—Matyas Szuros, interim president of the republic, gave a statement to MTI on Friday afternoon, in connection with events in Romania. Mr Szuros said Hungary welcomes all that is taking place in Romania. 'We express our solidarity with the people of the uprising.'

'A despotic dictatorship existed in Romania, and this caused much suffering to the people living there. It was not easy to be a Romanian amidst such circumstances, but the Hungarian minority there suffered twice as much. It is not accidental that the current series of events started precisely from Translyvania.

'Hungary kept its distance. It did not want to interfere, and did not interfere into the internal affairs of Romania. However, we have always taken a stand for the fate of the Hungarians living beyond our borders. We felt responsibility for them, and this was elevated to the official policy rank of the republic. We have always stressed that the issue is not merely a Hungarian-Romanian conflict but one of safeguarding general human rights.

'My opinion on the events that have taken place in Romania so far is that it was unavoidable. The presence of dictatorships in Europe is an anachronism, and it is inevitable that their power come to an end sooner or later. We can state, without being immodest, that Hungarian policy gave a major boost to the central-Eastern European events.'

Mr Szuros went on to note that in the light of the Romanian events, and aware of all that has taken place in Berlin, Prague, and Sofia, the peaceful nature of the transition will increasingly be appreciated in Hungary. The first explosive manifestation of the fact that the model of the so-called existing socialism failed occurred in Hungary in 1956, Mr Szuros said.

It is probable that Hungarian-Romanian relations will change in a favourable direction from one day to the next. In the wake of the changes, we experienced that relations with Czechoslovakia became warmer from one day to the next. The autonomous efforts of the Hungarians in Romania can also count on far greater understanding in the framework of the democratic Romanian policy. The road can open up for the refugees in Hungary to be able to return to their homeland, Mr Szuros said in conclusion.

Foreign Minister Discusses Romania

LD2312163689 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1600 23 Dec 89

[Interview with Foreign Minister Gyula Horn by unidentified program presenter in studio from a special edition of the "Newsreel" program—live]

[Text] [Announcer] TASS a short while ago reported from Moscow that Mikhail Gorbachev, prior to the afternoon session of the Congress of Poeple's Deputies, announced that the Soviet Government had decided that it would appeal to the Warsaw Pact members with the objective of cooperating in the matter of the aid to be provided for the Romanian people. At a government level, an operative group has been created to follow the events, said Gorbachev.

Foreign Minister Gyula Horn is our guest in the studio. Thank you for accepting our invitation. My question naturally concerns whether you have anything worthwhile to report concerning a working out of the details, whether there is such an operative group, and what is happening in Soviet-Hungarian relations in the matter of Romania.

[Horn] With regard to the operative group, it is functioning in our country and has been doing so for days, as I indicated previously. Today, too, we met in session and coordinated tasks.

With regard to the Soviet leadership, we have made contact with the Soviet leadership; we have exchanged information and discussed what kind of possible steps are necessary.

In what Mikhail Gorbachev said, I should like to add that a meeting of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states is expected to take place tomorrow.

[Announcer] And the topic will be Romania?

[Horn] And the topic will be Romania. The other thing I would like to emphasize is that we are in continuous contact with Bucharest, with our people, with the Hungarian colony. Some places have been shot into, but there has been no attack or any other kind of armed atrocity. They are well, healthy, and they told me before I came here to the television studio that according to on-the-spot observations the tension had considerably abated. It appears that the Army is in control of every position of key importance.

The third thing I would like to say that we have taken several steps in the international sphere. We have asked the president of the Security Council to convene, if possible for today, a session of the Security Council.

[Announcer] For what purpose?

[Horn] The following: One, that the United Nations, or rather on behalf of the United Nations the Security Council, should condemn the Ceausescu regime and the very serious attacks on the forces of the people's democratic revolution and civilian population.

Another objective of ours is that the United Nations should provide support for the Romanian people. The third thing we have raised is that since they have made use of foreign mercenaries, in order to defeat the popular uprising, there ought to be a review of the possible and necessary countermeasures against these foreign terrorist commandos.

[Announcer] I ask whether you have information about the nationality of these foreign mercenaries and whether the Hungarian Foreign Ministry has evidence that such people really collaborated in the atrocities against the civilian population and the insurgents.

[Horn] We, too, rely only on reports from Bucharest, according to which it is true that they took part in these. It is not possible to ascertain precise figures, since they operate in isolation in certain places. According to the most recent reports, calm, or order has been restored in Timisoara and Arad. At least, relative calm.

I would like to say the following: we have drawn up a statement which we have sent to the Council of National Salvation, in which not only do we express our solidarity, our support, but we also say that we regard the Romanian Council of National Salvation as the representative, the repository, of power.

[Announcer] So you have recognized [words indistinct] the Front of National Salvation?

[Horn] That is precisely so. We have offered all possible support to the Front of National Salvation, that is, to its representatives. They have told us that they are very pleased at this solidarity; a large proportion of the Hungarian medicaments have reached them, and they have been able to make use of them. If they need any help they will immediately signal this to us. Allow me to say another thing: I would like to ask every political party, organization, every person to believe that the government is thoroughly considering, in every possible way, the kind of support we can provide to the Romanian people. I also ask that, no matter how dramatic the events in Romania are, they should act with circumspection, in a levelheaded manner.

[Announcer) Let me ask, however, what will happen if, in spite of all our support, anarchy prevails in Romania, and if this anarchy, together with its unpredictable consequences, endangers, in a certain sense, the neighboring country? Are you, the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact, looking at this?

[Horn] [Word indistinct] We have said that if the situation escalates further, as the situation properly speaking is already (?very bad), it might threaten the security of neighboring countries, and this naturally must be considered in the entire relationship when evaluating the situation. With all certainty this will be discussed at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact. The Warsaw Pact cannot avoid this. At the same time, our standpoint, the Hungarian opinion, is that what is happening in Romania does not have the character of setting a precedence. If up to now it has not been clear to many people how merciless a dictator Ceausescu was, and what methods, means, means of mass murder, he used, it now is clearer than the light of day, to use a metaphor. It is like what happened in Cambodia under the rule of Pol Pot. This is the aspect and viewpoint from which this must be approached.

At the same time, we must not lose our levelheadedness.

[Announcer] No, that is true. With your final remark you have hinted that if perhaps the forces loyal to Ceausescu were temporarily to gain the upper hand, although historically this would be a brief, albeit sad, transition, then an extremely serious situation would develop.

[Horn] Obviously.

[announcer] Morally, politically, and militarily.

[Horn] I believe that we can have no doubt what the consequences would be if Ceausescu were to come back, primarily as regards the Romanian people. For precisely this reason we are doing everything possible to mobilize international public opinion and international organizations, and within this, the Warsaw Pact's support for the struggle of the Romanian people.

Horn Urges Settling Affairs With Romania

LD2212195389 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] [Announcer] Foreign Minister Gyula Horn commented on Romanian events at an international news conference. Andras Kerekes represented the Evening Magazine program and is with us here in the studio.

[Kerekes] The leader of Hungarian diplomacy first of all expressed his conviction that with the victory of the revolution, a historical possibility opens for the Hungarian and Romanian people to find each other again.

[Begin Horn recording] Our interest in Romania is for a genuine and true democratic transformation. I would like to stress here and now that we are ready to settle our mutual affairs with Romania on a new basis and in a spirit of good-neighborliness, in order to settle Hungarian-Romanian relations, including, naturally, the case of reinstating the rights of Hungarians in Romania.

In connection with this, let me remind everybody that in the last decades enormous destruction has taken place in Romania in every sphere of life. But perhaps the greatest destruction was carried out in intellectual life, in the sphere of consciousness, since Ceausescu made nationalism the basis of his policy. Because of this nationalism, every Romanian man—but mostly the nationalities—has suffered enormously, and the greatest suffering was endured by the largest nationality, the Hungarians.

The Hungarian Government, as it has done in the past, accepts responsibility for the fate of Hungarians in Romania, and our government is not going to subordinate this to any kind of other political interest. [end recording]

Further on Horn Comments

LD2212210189 Budapest MTI in English 1927 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Budapest, December 22 (MTI)—Hungarian Foreign Minister Gyula Horn held an international press conference on Friday afternoon in the Foreign Ministry. Mr Horn evaluated the latest Romanian developments, and the related Hungarian position.

Mr Horn said that according to the Hungarian evaluation, a genuine popular uprising and revolution is taking place in Romania against the dictatorship. Ceausescu was politically overthrown practically on Thursday, and he tried to apply violent methods in the interest of saving his power. A new development of the Romanian events is that the army has openly turned against the security forces in Timisoara and its vicinity, and in other Romanian cities. The fact that the army took the side of the insurgents was a determining element, alongside the demonstration of the people, in the Bucharest events that brought about the turn.

With respect to the current situation, Mr Horn evaluated it as extremely difficult to assess. The leading body of the popular movement is now taking shape, and signs indicate that Corneliu Manescu will play a determining role in this.

According to the Hungarian evaluation, a historical opportunity is coming about today for the Romanian and the Hungarian people to come together, in case the revolution progresses to the end of its road. The events taking place in Timisoara and its vicinity, and in other cities of Transylvania have also reconfirmed that a nation and a minority cannot be 'dismissed'. The coming together of the peoples of the two countries would be important also because the Hungarians, Southern Slavs and the Saxons in Romania have suffered together with the Romanians.

The Hungarian view is that Laszlo Tokes was the hero of the events, and Doina Cornea the symbol of the events, according to Mr Horn. Alongside the example of these two outstanding personalities, the East European transformation processes, mainly the example of neighbouring Hungary, had considerable effects on the development of events in Romania.

The fact that positions taken by the Hungarian Government, the National Assembly and Hungarian diplomacy reached the wide strata of the Romanian population also had a beneficial effect. Discussing the Hungarian diplomatic activity, Mr Horn also said: Hungary has, from the very beginning of the events, been in contact with several Western capitals, to set up and to intensify international solidarity that has come about in view of the Romanian events. The foreign minister also said he telephoned, on Thursday afternoon, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign minister of the FRG, and they agreed that the FRG would support the initiative of Hungary and Austria to convene the United Nations Security Council.

Mr Horn stressed: Hungary is ready to settle its relation with Romania on new bases, in the spirit of good-neighbourliness. Ceausescu made nationalism the basis of his policy, Mr Horn said, and this caused suffering to the entire Romanian people, but particularly the ethnic minorities, and mainly the Hungarians. The government accepts responsibility for the fate of the Hungarian minority in Romania, but it cannot subordinate this to any other interest.

Mr Horn announced there was no essential change along the Hungarian-Romanian border. Only a few cars with Western licence plates have been able to enter Romania so far. The foreign minister expressed his hope that the Romanian refugees staying in Hungary will soon be able to return to their homeland. If they so decide, the Hungarian side shall not raise any administrative obstacles in the way of their return.

The Council of Ministers has decided it will provide immediate assistance along state lines for the medical care of the injured people in Romania. The Hungarian health service has taken preparations to provide all assistance to Romania, with the mediation of the Red

Cross, including blood preparations, health care equipment, and if need be, it can send experts to the scene.

Mr Horn said: According to his information, the army has changed over to the side of the insurgents. However, the security forces numbering some 70,000 are putting up resistance in several points of the country. As these security troops are present throughout the country, clashes of varying severity, and armed provocations can be reckoned with. Mr Horn also announced that the Hungarian Government has not, for the time being, created relations with the leaders of the uprising. The foreign minister asked everyone to show patience. He said the events should not be hurried from outside.

Horn on Contact With Romanian Council

LD2312201289 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] [Announcer] We are expecting another statement from Foreign Minister Gyula Horn. He is on the other end of the line. Good evening. What are the latest developments?

[Horn] Good evening. I would like to inform our viewers that we have contacted the National Salvation Council in Bucharest. We have informed them about the steps the Hungarian Government has taken. The Hungarian Government's official recognition of the National Salvation council is evaluated as a great support for them. They also welcome the fact that at the Security Council we have initiated putting the Romanian situation on the agenda and urged the Security Council to take a stance. They emphasized that they greatly need international solidarity. This is what I wanted to inform you about.

[Announcer] Thank you for the information.

'Constant Contact' Maintained

LD2412134189 Budapest MTI in English 1239 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Text] Budapest, December 24 (MTI)—In his statement given to MTI on Sunday, Foreign Minister Gyula Horn said the Hungarian Government was in constant contact with the Romanian National Salvation Front Council, and with various members of the front, through the Hungarian Embassy in Bucharest.

During Sunday, the Front sent a message to Hungarian Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth, and to the foreign minister. In the message, they stress they highly appreciate all the support which the Hungarian Government, the Hungarian public provided as the first, and in the greatest degree, to the Front. They voiced their thanks also for the fact that Hungary was the first to officially recognize the National Salvation Front Council. They stressed their basic effort was to eliminate the sources of tension in Hungarian- Romanian relations, and they wish to create a new relation between Romania and Hungary as of today. The Front wishes to utilize all the experiences acquired by Hungary in the course of democratic transformation.

In the course of the government-level exchange of messages, discussions were held on the means with which Hungary could provide further assistance to the Romanian people. Accordingly, Hungary mainly delivers medicine, blood preparations and food.

The National Salvation Council said the army and the people were controlling almost the entire country. However, fighting is still in progress in certain cities and places with isolated groups of the security forces. The elimination of these is in progress.

Mr Horn also said that, in connection with the Bucharest events, the foreign Ministry is in constant contact with the governments which initiated the discussion of the Romanian issue, together with Hungary, at the Security Council. Hungary's United Nations representative continues to press for the Security Council to take a position in the issue as soon as possible. Mr Horn also said foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty will not hold a conference on Sunday, but they are continuously following the Romanian situation with attention, and in case it becomes necessary, they shall create their joint position.

Horn Views Future of Hungary-Romania Relations

LD2412232589 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Text] [Presenter] We are speaking on the telephone with Foreign Minister Gyula Horn, who is at his flat. To my knowledge, a few minutes ago you contacted Bucharest. What is the latest news?

[Horn] We, first and foremost, asked for a situation report on the Transylvanian towns and on regions, settlements inhabited by Magyars, mainly on the situation of towns, settlements near the Hungarian border. They said that the Army is in control of the situation everywhere. However, nearly everywhere, without exception, mainly in the large towns, such as Arad, Cluj, Timisoara, and Tirgu Mures, there still are Securitate units. These state security groups, small and large groups, have dug themselves in at various places. They are in the outskirts, they are fighting, but in the Army's evaluation, the Army's advantage is so great that soon they will be able to eliminate them, they will be able to overcome resistance.

At the same time, naturally, they have to prepare with great vigor for the night, mainly because these various groups change their place. That is one thing. But the situation is gradually improving, returning to normal.

The other thing is that in Cluj, Arad, and in other large towns, the associations of Magyars are being formed one after the other. The cooperation between the local Magyar, Saxon, southern-Slav, and Romanian inhabitants is very good, outright excellent. They deemed and are

carrying out a democratic transformation; so nearly without exception, political life is underway everywhere in the large towns. (?And many Magyars there want to participate in this).

We asked them what aid they required. They thanked us a lot for the help up to now. However, they stressed emphatically that they do not need any kind of armed assistance, because they possess the necessary armed means.

Finally, the third element is that public safety, travel possibilities are still rather confused. Yet, they hope that, as order is restored, and this will not be a long time, the aid deliveries will be able to set off smoothly. They need practically everything: food, medicines, medical assistance, and a lot of other things, because there was enormous destruction in various places, towns. The greatest destruction, as they put it, was in Bucharest, Timisoara, and Brasov. So they want to concentrate the aid on these three cities.

[Presenter] How do you view the new Romanian leadership, the future of Hungarian-Romanian relations?

[Horn] Yes, we also discussed this, and they greatly agree that, as they put it, [words indistinct] the Hungarian-Romanian relationship must be placed on new bases, in which all hitherto problems, primarily nationality, and other differences, knots, must be resolved, removed. Therefore, they are completely ready for the relations to be normalized to the fullest possible extent. In this connection, they also said how highly they valued all that had happened in Hungary in the past months, and what a great impact this had on their hitherto exercised political endeavors.

Romanian Border Traffic 'Back to Normal' 22 Dec

LD2212164389 Budapest MTI in English 1433 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Budapest, December 22 (MTI)—The Romanian Border Guard informed its Hungarian partner authority at 1 pm. Friday [22 December] that traffic is now back to normal on the Hugarian-Romanian border.

Border With Romania Closed 23 Dec

LD2312141589 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1350 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] We are trying to obtain the most recent reports on the Romanian revolution, or uprising. What concerns us—I heard this when coming to the studio—is that at 1405 [1305 GMT] it was announced that the Hungarian Border Guard had closed the Hungarian-Romanian border. It is not possible to get across. The most recent reports, from the past minutes, are that there is guerrilla fighting in Cluj and Sfintu Gheorghe.

Border Commander on 'Provocative' Actions

LD2312194989 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The latest news is that members of Securitate, who feel that the end of their power is imminent, are attempting to flee the country. What is more, provocative, terroristic incidents took place in the region of Battonya [Hungarian border town].

Colonel Janos Pal, Oroshaza border guard commander, said that he would like to assure the population that they are prepared for every possibility—not with weapons, however, but with the appropriate peaceful means which are at their disposal. Thus, the population along the border has no reason to worry.

Unconfirmed news from radio amateurs says that at the Romanian- Bulgarian border, the Bulgarian population has attempted to help the struggle of the Romanian people and that so far the number of victims of the clashes is more than 4,000.

Heiicopters Violate Airspace at Romanian Border

LD2512182589 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 25 Dec 89

[Excerpts] The following reports have arrived from the duty office of the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior: [passage omitted]

It has been reported that in the border area strong [eroeteljes] activity in the air is taking place. Helicopters have on several occasions violated Hungarian airspace. The situation under way will be clarified and measures will be taken to prevent further similar actions, the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior has stated.

Trucks Cross Romanian Border With Aid

LD2412162989 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Text] By noon today, 250 trucks and the same number of cars had crossed the Artand border crossing to Romania, transporting aid. The commander of the border crossing said that earlier there had been no instance of such quick crossovers. In the morning, 12 trucks and a bus took medicines and bandages into Transylvania at the Csengersima border crossing. In spite of this, the border guard still asks that private individuals not set off on journeys, because it still is not safe for cars with Hungarian tags to be driven in Romania.

Interior Minister Inspects Romanian Border

LD2412131189 Budapest MTI in English 1126 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Text] Budapest, December 24 (MTI)—As was reported, Minister of the Interior Istvan Horvath said the Romanian Army has no intention of attacking. But it cannot be excluded that small Securitate groups fighting against the

uprisers might initiate provocations against Hungary while fleeing. The minister inspected the Hungarian-Romanian border section on Sunday.

At the first stop of his inspection, in the frontier guard command of Kiszombor, Mr Horvath was informed about the present situation. The minister said that in view of a possible break- through by armed Securitate men, the guarding of the border has been intensified, and the anti-terrorist unit of the police force has been in the vicinity of Kiszombor since Saturday evening.

In answer to a question by MTI, Minister of the Interior Horvath refuted reports, according to which border incidents took place. It is, however, a fact that two helicopters flew into Hungarian air space a few days ago, most probably with reconaissance intentions.

The minister also said that irrespective of how the Romanian events develop, Hungary will be definitely affected, in view of the obligation to provide assistance and its receiving the probable flow of refugees. Naturally, the measures cannot be planned in advance. However, the fronter guards and police have taken preparations to filter out the Securitate men who raised weapons against the Romanian uprisers from among the refugees arriving in Hungary.

Late on Saturday evening, the Romanian frontier official ensured the Hungarian frontier guard organs that the Romanian frontier guards, similarly to the Army, have taken the side of the people. They are to provide armed protection to aid deliveries reported 24 hours in advance, and Romanian citizens wishing to return to their country will be allowed into Romania on the basis of a list provided by the Hungarian frontier guards. These resettlers need not fear any sort of retribution.

After inspecting Kiszombor, Mr Horvath also visited the receiving station in Magyarcsanad, and the Nagylak and Gyulavar border crossing points.

Pact Meeting Canceled Due to Improved Situation

LD2312205589 Budapest MTI in English 1859 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Budapest, December 23 (MTI)—Several Hungarian political organizations forwarded on Saturday their positions to Miklos Nemeth, chairman of the Council of Ministers, in connection with the serious situation in Romania. In the evening hours on Saturday—following the session of the Coordination Committee dealing with the Romanian situation—the Council of Ministers authorized the Hungarian news agency MTI to make public the following statement:

The Hungarian government follows the serious fighting in progress to establish a free, democratic Romania with anxiety and sympathy. Guided by this anxiety, the Hungarian government initiated on Friday, December 22, 1989, to convene the Security Council of the United Nations. It asks the members of the Security Council to provide assistance with all possible means to the Romanian people, and to call on the resisting forces of the state security to surrender.

The Hungarian government condemns the organized genocide, and protests over the murder of Hungarian citizens staying in Romania, over the endangerment of their physical well-being.

At the same time, the government stresses that it wishes to assist with all possible means the peoples of Romania in their critical situation—under the limits posed by the difficult, and frequently unclear and rapidly changing circumstances. The cooperation between the various government organs is appropriately coordinated.

The Council of Ministers wishes to express its gratitude to the Hungarian Citizens, the parties, the churches and other institutions, for the thousands of signs showing their intention to provide assistance.

The Hungarian government reconfirms that in the course of providing assistance it continues to respect the territorial integrity of Romania. In conclusion, it welcomes the National Salvation Council, which it recognizes as the representative of the peoples living in Romania. The Hungarian government asks the National Salvation Council to use all its strength to put an immediate end to the organized genocide.

Following the session of the Coordination Committee in Budapest on Saturday evening, MTI's staff-member asked Foreign Minister Gyula Horn about the most recent developments.

The most recent news is that foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty will not, after all, meet in session on Sunday in view of the situation which shows signs of stabilization. The Foreign Ministry contacted the Soviet leaders on Saturday, and consultations were held over the serious battle actions. The possibility was raised at that time that, in case the situation remains tense, the coordinating meeting between the Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers could become necessary. However, more promising reports arrived from Romania in the evening hours. And on the basis of these it seems that the situation is starting to stabilize. However, as the government statement now made public attest, Hungary will not give up the international political step of turning to the United Nations Security Council. The leader of Hungary's United Nations mission in New York received authorization in this spirit to contact the president of the Security Council, and to press for convening the body, and to place the Romanian situation on the agenda.

An important development is that the Hungarian government has recognized the national Salvation Council as the representative of the peoples of Romania, and has expressed its readiness to establish relations. The government of the Republic of Hungary ensured its full solidarity to the peoples of Romania in their fight against the autocratic system and tyranny, and to the fight of the

patriots. The official Hungarian statement forwarded to the National Salvation Council expressed the Hungarian intention to place the friendship and cooperation of the Hungarian and the Romanian peoples on new bases and to intensify these.

Karpati Comments on Romanian Situation

LD2312165189 Budapest MTI in English 1614 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Budapest, December 23 (MTI)—As reported, Minister of Defence Ferenc Karpati on Saturday visited an air-defence unit near Budapest.

Answering questions of journalists, Mr Karpati said the fact that Securitate [security] forces are putting up greater than expected resistance has come as a surprise also to the Hungarian military leadership. However, reports have been increasingly more promising since Saturday noon. The Romanian uprisers—cooperating with the army—are able to line up increasingly stronger forces, and can, in all probability, solve the tasks on their own.

Minister Karpati said he does not believe it probable that ammunition of the Romanian Army was dwindling. The same regulations apply to all armies in the joint alliance system, and these also decree on the reserves required by the Army, and the period over which these should be sufficient. Romania has engaged in the training of Libyan, Syrian and other foreign soldiers, the Hungarian People's Army is also aware of this, however, these forces cannot be considerable.

The Hungarian Army is mainly preparing to provide assistance in the form of food and medicine. The ministry is in continuous contact with the leaders of the Romanian Army, and has requested information on what is needed on several occasions. The reply received so far was that friendship was the most important. However, no information has been received as to what medicines and food is needed. The Hungarian People's Army, cooperating with the Ministry of Social-Welfare and Health, is ready to forward aid to Romania.

The Romanian Army will not turn against Hungary. They have provided guarantees for this. But what is the situation with the Securitate units?—journalists asked the minister.

Mr Karpati said they never have, and are not right now, in contact with the organizations of the Romanian Secret Service. They are in contact only with the Romanian military leaders. The dialogue is continuous. This is all the more important as they reckon with the possibility that fighting units of the Securitate will attempt a terrorist attack against Hungary.

Karpati, Romanian Counterpart Discuss Aid

LD2412132989 Budapest MTI in English 1248 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Text] Budapest, December 24 (MTI)—Colonel Gyorgy Keleti, spokesman of the Hungarian Ministry of Defence, reported on Sunday in Budapest that Minister of Defence, Ferenc Karpati held a telephone discussion on Sunday morning with General Nicolae Militaru.

The new Romanian minister of defence said they highly appreciate the assistance readiness shown by the Hungarian people, the Hungarian Government and the Hungarian People's Army, the effort with which Hungary wishes to assist the solution of the Romanian situation.

In answer to questions by Minister Karpati, the Romanian minister said one or two days will probably have to pass before the Hungarian transport aircraft are able to safely arrive in Romania. Other possibilities should be sought to forward aid deliveries in the situation that has come about. According to the Romanian side, it would be safer to forward aid by railway and waterway. The Hungarian side is continuously awaiting notification from the Romanian side on when, in what direction, and under what circumstances, the aid can be dispatched.

According to Mr Karpati, the direct communication contact that has come about between the two armies guarantees that forwarding of aid deliveries can be solved within a short time.

Karpati Intervenes for Tokes Safety

LD2412201689 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Text] [Announcer] Our studio guest is Defense Ministry spokesman Gyoergy Keleti. What are the most recent reports?

[Keleti] First, I would like to say that today there was further regular contact between the Hungarian and Romanian military leadership. I have a very interesting bit of information.

Ferenc Karpati has intervened in the interest of Laszlo Tokes, whose location was revealed by press reports in the past days. His safety had become uncertain. Laszlo Tokes was taken away by his friends, with three Dacias, to a safe place. This was also confirmed in Bucharest by Geza Domokos and the Hungarian military attache. The first deputy of the Romanian Defense Ministry thanked the Hungarian minister for his words of caution.

[Announcer] I imagine that is very joyous news.

[Keleti] I think that if soldiers are able to pay attention to this, it is a joyous event.

I would like to deny an Austrian news agency report that Otopeni international airport has been opened. That is not true. It was simply that some airplanes which had been stuck there were let out of the country. The Romanians let them leave the airport at a suitable moment. The airport remains closed. According to information from the Romanian military leaders, it will be a few days before flights begin.

Today the two ministers also discussed how Hungary is ready to receive injured people. This is what Defense Minister Ferenc Karpati offered. There are 1,000 civilian hospital beds on the Hungarian side near the Romanian border, and in the country, more than 1,200 military hospital beds are empty. The Romanians welcomed the offer. They will avail themselves of it and probably within a few days wounded people will come.

I would also like to say that a few minutes before leaving for the studio I received information from the Hungarian military attache in Bucharest that there is silence in the city. Light shooting has been reported from several places, but in the attache's view, the situation has consolidated. On the basis of his personal experience, the army is in control of the situation in Bucharest, and all the information which he has gathered and received is true of the country.

In conclusion, it may sound strange, but the minister expressly asked me to wish everyone who hears this broadcast—not only here within the country but beyond our borders too—a very happy and peaceful Christmas, on behalf of all the soldiers of the Hungarian People's Army.

Karpati on Romanian Aid, Airspace Violations

LD2612135589 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 26 Dec 89

[Text] [Announcer] The Hungarian miniser of defense has arrived in Kecskemet to inspect an air defense force unit. Since our correspondent had not arrived there because of the great fog, we asked Gabor Nemeth, reporter for PETOEFI NEPE, for his report.

[Nemeth] Ferenc Karpati, minister of defense, has visited Kecskemet, one of the domestic air defense bases for the fighter plane regiment. He was accompanied by Major General Lajos Kondor, deputy chief of staff. commenting on his visit, Karpati said the regiment is constantly on alert and in the course of the 3-day holiday it gives the troops a good feeling if the supreme leadership visits them.

In reply to a question from a journalist about the Romanian situation, the minister said that although the number of terrorists has decreased, their strength still must not be underestimated.

The Hungarian People's Army has collected various aid supplies at a certain base and a delivery program has been completed about the way in which these supplies of medicines, foodstuffs, and clothing is to be delivered, either by air, road, or rail, to the most needed destination. The military medical train has been put together as well, and although the minister could not say how long this train, which can take 400 wounded, will be gone, he said that if the need arises, they can put together another similar train. According to him, the most rational thing will be to treat those injured in Romania here in Hungary under circumstances which suit those people.

Regarding flying, he said the Romanian authorities, that is, the Romanian Ministry of Defense, have asked the Hungarian side not to fly because of the Romanian cannot ensure landing and refueling of the planes.

The minister also said that many countries, for example Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, and the FRG, send supplies by air, which are then unloaded at Ferihegy Airport [in Budapest] and the minute the Romanians provide the means, these will be delivered either by military or civilian planes.

With regard to Romanian planes over Hungarian airspace, he said this normally takes place in the evening with no great depth and at very low level. It cannot be assumed these are conscious airspace violations but, replying to a question, he said the Hungarian People's Army is prepared for their liquidation, either by aircraft or other means.

Ferenc Karpati said the Securitate units, which are well equipped and have quite a large number of helicopters—even yesterday they still had 19 centers which are particularly active—would be given an appropriate reception in the event of an invasion.

[Announcer] Yesterday, due to repeated overflights of Hungarian territory by Securitate helicopters, the special antiterrorist units of the Hungarian Army which are stationed on the Great Plain were on alert. Gyoergy Keleti, Ministry of Defense spokesman, said this in NEPSZABADSAG, which issued an extra edition. Mr Keleti also said the Air Forces' liaison officers are constantly accompanying Ferenc Karpati so the supreme military leadership can issue appropriate orders should Securitate helicopters commit more serious violations of Hungarian airspace.

Defense Official on Food Aid to Romania

LD2212230489 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Interview with Gyorgy Keleti, spokesman for Hungarian Defense Minister Ferenc Karpati, by Attila Miklos Nemeth on 22 December; place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Keleti] Defense Minister Ferenc Karpati has spoken for the third time with Lieutenant General Eftimescu, deputy chief of staff of the Romanian Army. The essence of their conversation which was held a few minutes ago was that the Hungarian defense minister offered Romania a half million tins of food out of the People's Armys' supplies. Of these, 360,000 are tinned meat, and 140,000 are prepared tinned foods.

[Nemeth] What was the reaction to this?

[Keleti] The Romanian deputy chief of staff accepted the offer with pleasure, and receipt of these goods will be organized. According to our plans, we shall send half of

the food to Timisoara by army transport vehicles, and we shall send the other half to Bucharest by miliary transport aircraft.

The consignments will be dispatched from Debrecen and Kiskunfelegyhaza. Probably all of the tinned foods will be in Romania by tomorrow afternoon.

[Nemeth] We have received news from Munich that the Hungarian Army was, or is, hurrying to help the Romanian People's Army, not just with consignments of tinned foods, but possibly with airborne formations.

[Keleti] I very much regret that such reports have come from Munich, but I have to say that such alarming stories have spread not just there but in Romania too. In the course of the afternoon, during one of the conversations, Lt Gen Eftimescu asked the Hungarian defense minister whether the rumor which could be heard in Bucharest and Romania, was true, that the Hungarian People's Army had been mobilized.

In terms of speculation, this is one of the most alarming stories being spread by the Romanian security service and the forces loyal to Ceausescu. In this way they are trying to create trouble between the people.

The Hungarian defense minister assured the Romanian deputy chief of staff that increased battle readiness has not been ordered in the Hungarian People's Army. We, with our constant combat preparedness, defend our countries' borders; the People's Army is in a degree of preparedness, as it usually is.

[Nemeth] Why are the tinned foods being taken by military transport vehicles and not by civilian trucks?

[Keleti] It is safer if the consignment is taken across the border by experienced truck drivers, young conscripts who are familiar with military vehicles. We can provide them with suitable safety by progressing in a column. Our interest now is to see the situation in Romania normalized, to see the relationship between the two armies should be strengthened, and to see us help the Romanian people in line with our potential.

[Nemeth] So the drivers of the trucks transporting the food aid will be soldiers—but unarmed soldiers?

[Keleti] They cannot take any weapons, that was our minister's strict command.

Defense Ministry in Contact With Romanian Army

LD2312152589 Budapest MTI in English 1441 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Budapest, December 23 (MTI)—Minister of Defence Ferenc Karpati on Saturday visited an air-defence unit near Budapest.

He was informed on the battle preparedness of the unit, and also answered questions of journalists. Mr Karpati said the ministry was continuously following the Romanian events, and as soon as the opportunity opens up, they will begin to forward aid. Considerable amounts of food, medicine and bandages are already loaded on vehicles and ready to start at any time.

Mr Karpati said they reckon with the possibility that the fighting units of the Securitate will attempt an attack against Hungary. During the night, two armoured delivery vehicles began progressing towards Hungary, but did not reach the Hungarian border. On Saturday, two helicopters entered the country's airspace in the vicinity of Battonya. The two helicopters soon left.

The minister said the Army and Air-Defence was prepared to prevent such incidents. He said the ministry is in continuous contact with leaders of the Romanian Army, and the sides are mutually providing information.

Defense Spokesman on Improving Romanian Situation

LD2312214889 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] In Bucharest, extraordinarily large military forces have gathered to support the Council of the National Salvation Front. A military meeting, which promises to be important, is to take place in the morning in the Romanian capital, as a result of which it is expected that the fighting could soon be brought to an end. This was said by Gyorgy Keleti, spokesman of the Hungarian defense Ministry, on television. He also said that in Bucharest, according to the signs, there is calm at the moment. The military leadership is controlling the situation more and more resolutely.

The military attache of our country in Bucharest has confirmed that the former dictator is under strict custody in a barracks. The attache spoke with the new defense minister of Romania, colonel Militaru, and handed over the statement of the Hungarian Government.

The spokesman has also said that since the closure of Romanian airspace was lifted, two Hungarian military aircraft will fly from debrecen to Bucharest tomorrow with Hungarian aid.

At the Hungarian-Romanian border, 18 trucks are ready with the army's food aid, but for the time being this will not be sent over.

Defense Spokesman on Intelligence Aid to Romania

LD2412222589 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1925 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Excerpts] [Announcer] According to an early evening report, weapons have been heard in Bucharest since midday despite the ceasefire appeal. When dusk set in, fighting increased and there were serious clashes, especially in the vicinity of the television building. Colonol Gyorgy Keleti is with us in the studio. Thank you for coming. Can you confirm or deny this report?

[Keleti] I deny this report. We spoke with Bucharest a few minutes before this broadcast, and we heard from them that there is indeed shooting in the capital, but only sporadically. Moreover, there is a holidy mood among the inhabitants of the capital.

[Announcer] I am very pleased to hear that. What else can you say?

[Keleti] We have good contact with the leadership of the Romanian Army. Today, too, the telephones rang nearly continuously. We are attempting to develop a higher-powered radio signal to improve communications. The Hungarian side's radio transmitter has already been sited. We are waiting for the Romanian radio station also to transmit and for the two general staffs to make contact.

[Announcer] What will the two general staffs discuss with one another?

[Keleti] The two general staffs have things to discuss. In part there are daily, current issues, but sudden tasks can also come up. This is how it was this afternoon when, at 1638 [1538 GMT] the appropriate formations of air defense reported that three helicopters were approaching the state border of the Republic of Hungary from the south of Satu Mare. Immediately, of course, there was a commotion in the workroom where we stayed all day, but the three helicopters a few minutes later disappeared from the screen, which meant they landed on Romanian territory.

[Announcer] Excuse me, but I must ask this. Let us suppose they had not landed on Romanian territory and that they had flown on toward Hungary. Moreover, let us suppose—we can not be sure of it—that they were Securitate men. Let us say, they were a specially trained squad. What would you do in that case?

[Keleti] We have the appropriate rules. We must prepare for the most extreme cases. We have at our disposal rapid means which can be used quickly, with very good weapons. But I will not talk here about the details.

[Announcer] Why?

[Keleti] We have information that Securitate people are watching this television's broadcasts to try to get...

[Announcer, interrupting] I do not want to give them any information.

[Keleti] Heaven forbid. [passage omitted] Today we again asked the Romanian military leadership whether they needed ammunition aid. The reply was no. I would also like to emphasize that the Army is in control of the situation, although it has to be acknowledged that there is still fighting. A special situation exists now in Romania, since, in all parts of the world, at this time, at Christmas, the opposing sides usually declare a ceasefire. The elimination of Securitate groups is under way and Hungarian information provides helps with this.

[Announcer] What does that mean?

[Keleti] It means that we provide all possible assistance to our comrades-in-arms, with whom we are in alliance, and who are now serving a very good cause.

[Announcer] And are you handing your intelligence data over to your Romanian colleagues?

[Keleti] You said that with near accuracy. There are special formations which obtain some information. The issue, namely, is that we have uncovered the places where the Securitate carries out radio trafficking. This obviously suggests that a Securitate command or staff may operate there. In our view this was an enormous help, and they especially thanked us for it. [passage omitted]

Further on Aid to Romania

LD2512141989 Budapest MTI in English 1358 GMT 25 Dec 89

[Text] Budapest, December 25 (MTI)—'The last units of the Securitate are waging a desperate battle in Romania. They come out from their hiding places only at night', said Colonel Gyorgy Keleti, press chief of the Hungarian Ministry of Defence, in a statement with Hungarian radio.

Mr Keleti added it was probable that the remaining Securitate men would wage a guerilla battle for several days. According to information, several Securitate units fled into the mountains. Information received by the ministry indicates there is calm in Bucharest, although occasional shooting can still be heard. Colonel Keleti said the first Hungarian military aircraft carrying aid has left for Bucharest.

The colonel said on Saturday that the Hungarian Army would dispatch its relief consignments only if the Romanian Air Force ensures that these arrive at the destination.

The Hungarian Frontier Guards have announced it provides visas free of charge for persons acompanying foreign aid deliveries that enter Hungary with the destination of Romania. Visas can be received at the border stations.

The Frontier Guard Command announced that aid deliveries sent from Hungary to Romania can cross smoothly at the border stations. However, reception and forwarding of the deliveries on Romanian areas continues to come up against difficulties and is very uncertain in many respects, in spite of the efforts of the Romanian organs.

Romania Informed of Securitate Radio Transmissions

LD2512142489 Budapest MTI in English 1402 GMT 25 Dec 89

[Text] Budapest, December (MTI)—The radio locator units of the Hungarian Army have located several secret Securitate radio transmitters and are continuously following these—said Colonel Gyorgy Keleti, press chief of the Hungarian Ministry of Defense. In an interview

carried in the special edition of "NEPSZABADSAG", published on Monday afternoon.

'We presume that these transmitters serve the various Securitate units throughout the country. We immediately forward all related data to the Romanian military leadership.'

The colonel also announced that a high-performance military radio transmitting-receiver was put into operation in Hungary, through which telephone contacts can be maintained even in case of a possible breakdown in connections with Romania. A similar radio station is being put into operation in Bucharest right now, Mr Keleti said.

The special edition of 'NEPSZABADSAG' reports: About 80,000- 85,000 Romanians have lost their lives in the bloody battles, according to information received by the newspaper by 1 P.M. on Monday, the closing deadline of the edition.

Nemeth Offers Aid to Romania

LD2212213789 Budapest MTI in English 2015 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Budapest, December 22 (MTI)—Miklos Nemeth, chairman of the Council of Ministers, made a statement on Friday evening, in the news programme of Hungarian television, about the Romanian events.

The full text:

Compatriots,

We are living through decisive hours. We have watched the peoples of Romania for the past days with our breath held back and with awe. At the same time, we mourn the victims of tyranny.

The power of the bloody-handed dictator and his criminal gang has come to an end today. The last fetish has been hurled down, hurled down.

As yet, we do not know what will follow, but we have reason to hope, as the peoples of Romania have won the right of choosing their road themselves, with their brave stand.

The hope for freedom, democracy and peace has now sprung up in Romania. The hope that the peoples of Romania will be able to again return to the community of European peoples. However, the civil war destruction, the vision of genocide still weigh on us.

We fear that the tragedy continues. At the same time we hope that the peoples of Romania will have their share of peace, freedom and democracy.

We know from our own experiences that democratic transition can, and should, be realized only with sober deliberateness, calmly, on a peaceful road. In view of disablement of national dimensions for several decades, and the cruel retributions of the past days, it is natural that many people in Romania now feel: Their emotions are just. Yet this can launch an endless chain of revenge, and can never result in renewal.

On behalf of the Hungarian people and its government, I now ceremoniously state we are ready to settle the Hungarian-Romanian relations, on the basis of peace, understanding and cooperation.

We wish to create the conditions of respect and appreciation between our free peoples, on the basis of traditions and precedents that are implied to all Hungarians from the Romanian side by the human purity, European characte and humanism of Petru Groza.

The forces on the dark side of history have successfully opposed the Hungarians and the Romanians with each other on more than one occasion. The unburied victims attest that terror indiscriminately annihilated Romanians, Hungarians, Germans or any other minority that tried to raise its voice.

We wish the peoples of Romania, including our fellow Hungarians, that the bloodshed come to an end, and for the peaceful conditions to overthrow autocracy, and to launch democratic development to be created. In these moments, the Hungarian people and its government express not merely their solidarity, but offer a helping hand. On behalf of my government I can state that we shall give all assistance at our disposal to ease the sufferings. And to ensure medical care to the injured as soon as possible.

In this historical hour, on behalf of the neighbouring Hungarian people, I welcome the freedom-loving Romanian people, the Hungarian, Geman, Serbo-Croatian and other ethnic minorities there.

After so many misunderstadings and misleading, we should finally come to understandings with each other. We should pass beyond the most tragic elements of our relations. We should pass beyond the ancient common curse that alike afflicted our peoples: it cannot be that two peoples as the Romanian and the Hungarian—whose language and culture differ from each other in many respects, but whose fate is the same—are unable to understand each other and find the common language in this part of Europe, at the junction of the Latin, German and Slav culture.

We cannot pass up the historical opportunity.

(end of text)

Syrian Charge Says Army Not Involved in Romania

LD2412134889 Budapest MTI in English 1159 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Text] Budapest, December 24 (MTI)—Deputy Foreign Minister Jozsef Benyi on Sunday received the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Budapest Embassy of the Syrian Republic, at the diplomat's request.

The diplomat, referring to authorization from his government, requested that the Hungarian Government and public be informed: Units of the Syrian Army are not participating in the Romanian fights. However, the diplomat did not exclude that Syrian citizens are involved in the fight, contradictory to the Syrian Government's intentions. He stated that Syria condemns any sort of interference into the Romanian internal affairs, and accordingly calls on the Syrian citizens in Romania.

In his reply, the Hungarian deputy foreign minister said the Hungarian Government condemns all actions which are aimed against the just fight of the Romanian people.

Horn Receives Arab Envoys on Romanian Situation

LD2612115689 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 26 Dec 89

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Gyula Horn this morning received the heads of the Budapest diplomatic missions of Algeria, Iraq, and the PLO at their request. Speaking on behalf of the Council of Arab Ambassadors in Budapest, they said that as far as they know, Arabs are not fighting in Romania against the popular revolutionary forces. They also said that the Arab peoples want to nurture friendly relations with the peoples of Romania.

HSP Presidium Issues Statement on Romania

LD2212144789 Budapest MTI in English 1329 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Budapest, December 22 (MTI)—A statement issued on Friday by the Presidium of the Hungarian Socialist Party on the Romanian events says:

"The news about the Romanian turn reached the Presidium of the Hungarian Socialist Party while in session. The Presidium expresses the hope that the fall of the Ceausescu regime will prove to be the first step of the democratic turn. The presidium is confident that the changes pave the way for the natural rapprochement between Hungarians and Romanians. [no closing quotation mark as received]

Nyers Reiterates HSP Stand

LD2212220589 Budapest MTI in English 2127 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Budapest, December 22 (MTI)—The Presidium of the Hungarian Socialist Party (HSP) considers the downfall of Ceausescu, and the Romanian events on Friday as the beginning of the turn, in spite of the fact that the situation cannot fully be assessed. The Presidium is of the opinion that Romanian policy has finally begun to shift away from the terrible rigidity which has made the dictatorical conduct of the Romanian leadership increasingly unacceptable, said Rezso Nyers, president of the Hungarian Socialist Party, on Friday in Budapest, at the spokesman's briefing held following the session of the HSP President.

Mr Nyers recalled that his party broke off relations with the Romanian Communist Party early this week. This decision will continue to be in force until the Romanian policy changes. The HSP Presidium approved a position in which it greets the Romanian people who rose up against the barbarian Ceausescu regime.

Government Committee Discusses Romania

LD2312193589 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Budapest, December 23 (MTI)—The Coordination Committee of the Hungarian government met in session on Saturday evening in Budapest, to discuss the latest developments of the Romanian situation. Prior to the conference, MTI's staff-member asked Foreign Minister Gyula Horn about the latest events.

The foreign minister said that, for the time being, reports from Romania are rather unverifiable with respect to the number of victims. Certain reports put the number of dead and injured together at several tens of thousands. Mr Horn also said the Hungarian Government had contacted the Soviet leadership, and consultations were held on the Romanian events. The possibility for the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states to meet on Sunday to discuss the extremely tense situation also came up. No decision has been reached about where the conference would be held. Further consultations are to be held about the circumstances of the discussion.

The other international aspect of the grave situation is that the foreign minister has authorized the leader of Hungary's United Nations mission in New York to contact the president of the Security Council and to urge that the Romanian situation be placed on the agenda. The Hungarian government also initiates that the Security Council condemn the Ceausescu regime and to call on the world organization to provide effective assistance to the fight of the democratic forces.

The Hungarian government has forwarded a statement to the Romanian National Salvation Front Council, in which it ensures its full solidarity to the revolution of the peoples of Romania against the autocratic system, tyranny, and to the fight of the patriots. The Hungarian government has recognized the National Salvation Council to be the representative of the Romanian people, and expressed its readiness to establish relations. At the same time, it again voiced the Hungarian intention to [word indistinct] on new bases; and to intensify the friendship and cooperation of the Hungarian and the Romanian peoples.

A communique is expected on the session of the government's Coordination Committee.

Romanian Envoy on Relations With Hungary

LD2312181489 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Let us listen to the interview by Gyula Keszthelyi with Trian Pop, whom yesterday we would have referred to as the ambassador of the Romanian People's Republic, but whom today we only say is the ambassador of Romania in Budapest.

[Begin recording] [Keszthelyi] Mr Ambassador, as the official representative of Romania, how do you evaluate the events of recent days?

[Pop, in Romanian with superimposed Hungarian translation] I would like to thank you for the opportunity to speak to the Hungarian people on radio. As is known, the Ceausescu dictatorship was swept away by the people. The government, the State Council, and the organs of power securing the former dictator have been removed. As part of Romania, every member of the embassy acknowledges solidarity with the National Salvation Front Council, and we solemnly declare that we respect the program worked out by them and we shall realize that program.

[Keszthelyi] In your opinion, how can relations between our two countries develop in the future?

[Pop] The Romanian events over the last 24 hours will undoubtedly have a positive effect on the development of Romanian- Hungarian relations.

As is known, relations between the two countries have deteriorated in recent years and discord has developed, which has been detrimental for both parties. The reality is that the two peoples are living side by side in this part of Europe and we have to stay here forever. Between two neighboring countries, good relations, friendship, and cooperation are obligatory.

The Romanian-Hungarian border, like every other European border, should come nearer to each other and not grow apart in the future, and it should be a border of friendship.

[Keszthelyi] What message would you give to the Romanian citizens who escaped to Hungary and other countries?

[Pop] Very briefly, the place for refugees is in Romania. Regardless of the reason why they left the country and what nationality they are—Romanians, Hungarians, Germans, or others—they have to return to their motherland in order to build the future together with the Romanian people. [end recording]

Protest at Romanian Embassy Reported 23 Dec

LD2312163589 Budapest MTI in English 1549 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Budapest, December 23 (MTI)—Several thousand people gathered on Saturday afternoon in front of the Romanian Embassy in Budapest, in the organization of the Alliance of Free Democrats (SZDSZ).

The crowd chanted "solidarity", "murderers", and "wake up romania". The crowd was addressed first by SZDSZ leaders, then by officials of the Romanian Embassy. One of the officials said that Romania wants freedom and democracy, that Romania is scheduling free elections for April.

The crowd demanded that the picture of Ceausescu be thrown out, but their demand was not met. The crowd of several thousand people then began marching towards Budapest's Nepkoztarsasag Avenue, with their destination the parliament building, where they intend to present the letter of SZDSZ to Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth. In the letter, they ask that Hungary initiate at the United Nations Security Council to provide military assistance to the Romanian forces fighting for freedom.

MDF Urges UN Intervention in Romania

LD2312160489 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1335 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] The Presidium of the Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF] has written a letter to Premier Miklos Nemeth. In this, the MDF Presidium says it is shocked at the sight of the war raging in Romania. They are shooting at our vehicles bearing the Red Cross marking. Several Hungarian citizens, among them a doctor, have been killed by the terrorists. The MDF Presidium calls on the Government of the Republic of Hungary to take measures for an immediate convening of the UN Security Council. There are attempts, with the help of foreign mercenaries, to bloodily suppress the freedom struggle of the peoples of Romania, next door to us, and this has deteriorated into genocide. In our opinion, writes the MDF Presidium, it is fully justified in the current situation, on the basis of international law and in harmony with UN practice, to request UN intervention, that peace-keeping forces and antiterrorist commando units be sent. This letter also has been signed by Chairman Jozsef Antall.

Another letter drawn up by the MDF: The Presidium has been informed that the Romanian Army, which is fighting on the side of the Romanian people, is running out of ammunition. For this reason, it asks the commander and chief of staff of the Hungarian Army, in agreement with the leaders of the Romanian people who are staging an uprising, and with the commander of their Army, to see immediately to supporting, with ammunition and equipment, the Romanian Army that is fighting for the freedom of its homeland, against foreign mercenaries and the secret service formations. We also propose, writes the MDF Presidium, that similar steps be urged in the friendly countries.

Interior Ministry Discusses Romanian Refugees

LD1112211689 Budapest MTI in English 2056 GMT 7 Dec 89

[Text] Budapest, December 7 (MTI)—During the past two years, a total of 30,930 Romanian citizens sought entry to Hungary with the intention of settling or going on. Out of this number, 2,709 have gone on to a third country and 540 returned to Romania. 2,671 people were not admitted.

Among people escaping to Hungary, the proportion of ethnic Hungarians is 50 per cent and the number is growing. It was stated at the meeting held in the Ministry of the Interior on Thursday, attended by representatives of state, church and social organizations in charge of Hungarian refugees.

Zoltan Gal, secretary of state at the Ministry of the Interior, and head of the interministerial committee in charge of refugee affairs, pointed out the following:

'It should be reckoned with that the number of refugees coming from Romania is not likely to abate, and the nationality composition will remain similar, although no discrimination should be made on a nationality basis when judging applications. The refugee influx should not cause any kind of tension, in for example, public safety.'

Trade Talks With Israel Held

LD1112223989 Budapest MTI in English 2045 GMT 11 Dec 89

[Text] Budapest, December 11 (MTI)—This year, the value of Hungarian-Israeli trade is expected to amount to 35 million dollars, said Tamas Beck, Hungarian minister of trade, who headed a delegation to Israel from December 6 to 11. In 1990, two-way trade could even be doubled, he added. To attain this aim, Hungary and Israel signed a commercial agreement, which settled the problems of import restrictions, licensing and customs. The sides decided to set up a Hungarian-Israeli joint committee and, within that, a sub- committee in charge of settling the eventual customs debates.

Jozsef Cseh, deputy minister of industry, and his Israeli counterpart signed an agreement on cooperation in research. Under the agreement, both Hungary and Israel contributed 2 million dollars to a fund financing joint software and pharmaceutical research, and r & d in other branches of industry.

The president of Bank Leumi, Israel's biggest bank, announced that they were prepared to set up a bank in Hungary, either independently or in cooperation with a local partner. The manufacturers' association of Israel handed over a list of 25 major Israeli firms that could be the prospective cooperation partners of Hungarian companies. The association recalled that Hungary could export its goods duty-free to the United States if Israel contributed at least 35 per cent of their value or they were shipped through an Israeli port. The association plans to sign an agreement with the Federation of Hungarian Entrepreneurs on the mutual promotion of small ventures. The delegation held talks with the leaders of the Israeli Export Institute and the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry on cooperation agreements, and with a hotel chain on the organization of cheap trips for Hungarian tourists. At Tel Aviv University, Mr Beck delivered a paper on Hungary's preparations for the single European market.

As reported earlier, Mr Beck met Yitzhak Shamir, prime minister, who said that Israel followed Hungary's democratic transformation with sympathy and was looking forward to the visit to Israel of Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth.

Szuros Announces Election Date 25 Mar

LD2212142989 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] The National Assembly elections will be held in Hungary on 25 March 1990. This date was named by Matyas Szueros, interim president of the Hungarian Republic.

Nemeth, Fodor on National Coordinating Talks

LD1112194489 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 10 Dec 89

[Report on interview with Premier Miklos Nemeth and Istvan Fodor, provisional president of the National Assembly, by Katalin Rangos]

[Text] [Announcer] You will now see an interview with the premier [Miklos Nemeth] and the provisional president of the National Assembly [Istvan Fodor] about the results achieved by the government delegation at the 3-day coordinating talks. The reporter is Katalin Rangos:

[Begin recording] [Rangos] While I was waiting for you, I was informed that of the 3 days of national summit discussions, today was the hardest.

[Nemeth] Each of the 3 days had its own particular character. Understandably, the discussion I had today with the chairmen of the parliament committees...[changes thought] We exchanged opinions in great detail on three [as heard] issues: the political situation, the political schedule necessary for the transition, the budget, and next year's economic political program, as well as the question of what kind of schedule of legislation we should shape in the remaining time. I would say that today's discussion touched on these questions in the greatest detail and with the greatest depth. As a result, it was fairly long. Regarding certain issues, well, I might say that hard debating took place between the government and the committee leaders.

[Rangos] What was the hardest debating point, or what was the issue on which the government's position and that of the National Assembly committees did not come close?

[Fodor] The 1990 budget and the related agenda points, the draft bills connected with housing agreement—in other words, the possible alteration of rents and the interests on housing loans. The chairmen of the National Assembly committees considered that the repercussions of these measures are such that it should not be this parliament that decides these things.

[Rangos] What was the opinion of the political parties on these issues? All we could learn from previous news bulletins was that they support the government in its crisis management program.

[Nemeth] In the past 2 days, both the parties and the nearest representations showed a certain tolerance in that, the government having demonstrated the situation, perhaps it understood the seriousness of the situation, the fact that at all events one must begin a more radical structural change, the dismantling of the state bureaucracy, the elimination of sources of loss, of the loss-making enterprises. And, well, unfortunately, in the middle of all this, the government had to draw up a hard budget, because the government considers the maintaining of the financial balance and thereby of the country's stability to be a fundamental priority.

[Rangos] In fact, I think that one of the most important topics to be discussed during these 3 days was the budget, which has to be created next year.

[Nemeth] Yes, this is the government's view, and several members of the government—and I personally, too—drew this conclusion at our international discussions. In order to gain the trust of the financial world, there is a need for an adopted budget, and not just any kind of budget, either.

[Rangos] A damned harsh budget, to put it simply, is that right?

[Nemeth] A harsh crisis budget. I would like to say that it does not place burdens only on the population. It places burdens on the enterprises, on the budget institutions, and we are also obliged to make a marked and large-scale reduction in the expenditures on the armed forces and corps.

I therefore think that the country's fundamental interest demands two things: to take this country, along a peaceful road by peaceful means, to the first multiparty elections. The other thing is to keep the economy functioning. And it is also the government's moral and professional duty as well to hand over the country to the parliament that will come after the next elections, and to the government that will be elected by it, in such a way that it should still have the possibility of continuing this capacity to function, and if possible to expand it.

[Rangos] What risk is there that if this budget proves not to be viable, either because parliament does not pass it...

[Nemeth, interrupting] Up till now the government has made no secret of the fact that keeping the country on its feet, financing it, requires that we reach agreement with the IMF. But there is something I would like to add to this. If there were no IMF, and if the system, the system of regulations, in the world of finance were not such that without it neither the support of the Common Market nor that of the group of 24—which is to meet in Brussels in the near future precisely to discuss support for the Hungarian and Polish reforms...[changes thought] In other words, not even these will be realized if the Hungarian Government has no valid agreement with the IMF. In order for this to exist, on the other hand, it requires an adopted budget with the aforementioned characteristics.

[Rangos] What end result emerged in connection with the elections?

[Nemeth] Well, perhaps I would suggest that you put this question first of all to the president.

[Fodor] The majority opinion is that it is justified to bring the elections forward to sometime in March.

[Rangos] And it will be technically possible to carry this out, will it not?

[Fodor] It is technically possible, and also in accordance with the law and taking other technical issues into consideration as well.

[Nemeth] The way I see it is that the situation would, at all events, be somewhat stabilized if the date were to be set and determined. Of course, naturally, parliament has to function even until then, and so must the government, and it must enact determined laws that go with the peaceful transition and the economy's capacity to function. Here, too, in the past 2 days as well, we received the warning that in its submissions the government should restrict itself to the minimum possible, to the most necessary laws. The number of these can be put today at seven or nine.

[Rangos] I now have just two short questions. One is: What are the prospects for the 1990 budget in the forthcoming National Assembly session? In your view, how do you see it now after this 3- day series of discussions?

[Nemeth] I feel that we can reach certain compromises with the trade unions and interest group representations. Once again, for example, the trade unions offered a proposal—but on behalf of every one of the representations—that we eliminate this wage-tax, wage-freeze. The Economic Chamber and the interest group representations actually even proposed supplementing it. That is to say, supplementing the shortfall. We are open to such proposals. But the administration is obliged to adhere to the key figures of the budget. If I could know now what we can expect, then I would be a great fortune-teller. I am certain that everybody will feel the particular nature of the difficult situation that faces us and the significance of the perhaps even more difficult phase that awaits us. And if we take this approach, then there will be a budget.

[Rangos] My last question is this: Would you be willing to list a few of the budget theses which are the most difficult to swallow? In other words, those which can be expected to place the biggest burdens on people.

[Nemeth] Mr Fodor has already touched upon one. These are the steps connected with the short-term reform of housing management. In other words, rents, a certain differentiated, selective interest tax on the old loans. Connected with the support-dismantling program as well, the price index, inflation, are very harsh. According to our estimates and calculations, this will be around 19-19.5 percent for next year. But I would add that we have tried to append to it a system of compensations for the most needy, the young. The amount of this, in total, is some 40-41 billion forints. I would just remind you that this year's compensation, together with subsequent handouts and supplements, was around 25 billion forints. But then the price index is higher, too. A very difficult item is the elimination of the sources of loss, as a result of which unemployment will also be greater than what we had calculated or imagined.

[Rangos] It will be double, will it not?

[Nemeth] Yes, yes. It will be around 55-100,000. But these things cannot be avoided either by this or any future government. [end recording]

Hungarian Democratic Federation Established

LD2512194889 Budapest MTI in English 1826 GMT 25 Dec 89

[Text] Bucharest, December 25 (MTI)—Otto Oltvanyi, MTI's Bucharest correspondent, reports:

The Hungarian Democratic Federation of Romania held its founding session in Bucharest on Monday, and the organization's Provisional Executive Committee has been set up. The conference was held at the Kriterion minority publishers, under the chairmanship of Geza Domokos. The manifesto and work programme of the federation were also formulated.

The document, to be published later, sets down: The Federation wishes to operate as an independent organization, and it fully supports the 10-point statement of the National Salvation Front Council. It wishes to actively participate in the democratic process emerging in Romania, together with the fraternal Romanian people. The document lists the Federation's demands to restore political, social and cultural institutions, and to set up a system of institutions which accords to contemporary requirements.

A document will also be worded on the free exercising of minority rights.

DEMISZ To Return Assets to Goverment

LD1112212889 Budapest MTI in English 1838 GMT 11 Dec 89

[Text] Budapest, December 11 (MTI)—The Democratic Youth Federation (DEMISZ) is to renounce the assets it handles and return them to the government on January 1, 1990, DEMISZ Executive Imre Nagy announced on Monday. (DEMISZ is the successor to the Communist Youth Union.) Mr Nagy set the condition that the 70 real estates run by the federation and valued at thousands of millions of forints should invariably be used for youth purposes. He said that DEMISZ would be prepared to give an account of its own assets if other youth organizations follow the example.

The youth assets are estimated to amount to 17,000 million forints. Some members of the National Council of Youth Organizations in Hungary (MISZOT), such as the Democratic Youth Forum, the Social Democratic Youth Movement and the Independent Youth Association, hold the DEMISZ proposal as unacceptable. They insist that the youth assets should be handled by MISZOT.

Cuts in Rouble Export May Cause Unemployment

LD1112210389 Budapest MTI in English 1459 GMT 11 Dec 89

[Text] Budapest, December 11, 1989 (MTI-ECONEWS)—The drastic cut in rouble exports may cause Hungary's unemployment figure to soar to 100,000 within a few months, Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth forecast at the end of a series of talks over the weekend with parties, representation organizations and parliamentary committees.

The fact that the process of liquidation of hopelessly loss-making companies will be speeded up will certainly be a contributing factor.

It is estimated that around 30,000 people, 0.7 percent of the country's total labour force, lost their jobs this year for varying periods of time.

The employment fund has a budget allocation of 8 billion forints (125 million USD) for 1990: This might seem a lot if measured against this year's 2.4 billion forints, but then it will also be used to create jobs for handicapped people.

Further Reportage on Reaction to Romanian Events

Discontent Assessed

AU2512042289 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 19 Dec 89 p 4

[Commentary by Michal Ksiezarczyk: "A Question Mark"]

[Text] One of the banners carried by participants in a Budapest demonstration calling for freedom for the Romanian people bore the words: "Poland 10 Years, Hungary 10 Months, East Germany 10 Weeks, Czechoslovakia 10 Days, and Romania?" The question mark will no doubt remain for some time to come, but not for as long as it was thought before the events of the last few days. The fall "Spring of Nations" in Eastern Europe is now beginning to reach Romania. A totalitarian system that deprives people of basic rights and forces them to live in poverty is beginning to crumble.

The successes proclaimed by the Romanian leadership are not what society is waiting for. The slogans about "the right path" are patently at odds with the feelings that are widespread among the inhabitants of that country. Emotions that had been effectively stifled so far are now finding a release through the public articulation of opposition. This represents an enormous change under Romanian conditions and attests to the scale of burgeoning tension and the inevitability of changes that will accord fundamental, universal human values their appropriate importance.

Romanian Envoy Speaks in Warsaw

LD2212191689 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Remarks by Ion Tesu, Romanian ambassador to Poland, to demonstrators outside Romanian Embassy in Warsaw on 22 December; Tesu in Romanian with superimposed Polish translation—recorded]

[Text] Up until now we have not received many details. Much, really very much, is going on in my country. Great, extraordinary events, ones important for my nation. A rally is now going on in the Republic Square. A Committee of National Salvation has been created that will most probably today gather tonight or tomorrow morning. Entering into it are military people, students, workers, peoples of various generations, and professions. I now address you, so that you demonstrate in calm in front of the embassy, not create a tumult here. I am for Romania to be free and democratic. Long live free Romania! One thing is clear—at the moment the Army is with the nation, the Army is not firing at Romanians.

Romanian Actions Condemned

LD2212180689 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers, as the first point on the agenda of today's meeting, condemned the use of force against the civilian population of Romania. It was pointed out that such actions contradict Romania's international obligations and the universally accepted principles of law and morality.

The Council of Ministers expressed its profound regret in connection with the deaths of many Romanian citizens caused by the orders given by the dictator, and also expressed the hope that the development of the situation in that country would bring a radical change reflecting the aspirations of Romanian society.

The Council of Ministers approached the Polish Red Cross to express its readiness to provide medical aid to Romania. [passage omitted]

PAP Report

LD2312092489 Warsaw PAP in English 2310 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 22—The Council of Ministers debated today under the chairmanship of Tadeusz Mazowiecki.

It got acquainted with the latest developments in Romania and condemned violence and the use of force against the civilian population in Romania. The activities of Romanian state bodies aimed against civilian population were contradictory to that country's international commitments and universal principles of law and morality, it said.

The government voiced hope that the end of repression in Romania would open a new chapter in the history of a country with which Poland has had a long tradition of friendly relations. It addressed the Romanian people with the words of deep sorrow over the death of many citizens at the order of the dictator and expressed hope that the development of the situation in Romania would bring about a radical change and meet aspirations of Romanian society.

The government expressed full readines to grant medical assistance to Romanian victims and acknowledged with satisfaction the initiative forwarded by the Polish Red Cross in this respect.

Next it focused on economic issues, including the content of the letter of intent, to be sent to the managing director of the International Monetary Fund. Under the adopted procedure expected to lead to the signing of an agreement with the IMF, Poland has been obliged to present the final version of the economic stabilisation program. This program will be an explanatory statement to the application to the IMF for granting credits to finance measures aimed at getting out the economy of the current impasse.

The meeting continued late at night.

Walesa Statement

LD2312183689 Warsaw PAP in English
1712 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 23—In a statement on developments in Romania, conveyed to PAP today, Solidarity leader Lech Walesa said:

"People are being killed every minute in Romania. People are being murdered by security service functionaries who are defending their totalitarian power and privileges. The Romanian nations have revolted against the bloody, cruel and mean dictatorship of Nicolae Ceausescu.

"We voice solidarity with their fight. We declare this solidarity and our assistance to the families of those murdered. But such declarations are not adequate. International society, shocked by the size of the crime, must undertake the firmest possible actions. Peoples of Romania must be helped.

"Being a Christian and the Nobel Peace Prize winner, being solidarity leader I appeal to the Polish Government to address the U.N. Security Council to organize an urgent assistance to Romania. One cannot be indifferent to people being murdered. We must help bring about peace in Romania.

Health Minister Appeals for Aid

LD2312183989 Warsaw PAP in English
1734 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 23: Poland's Minister of Health and Social Welfare Andrzej Kosiniak-Kamysz appealed today to the Polish nation for humanitarian aid for the Romanian nation.

The minister appealed to people to donate blood. He also appealed to physicians to go to Romania.

The ministers appeal met with an immediate response. The Lublin-based blood donating unit offered at once about 200 litres of blood. Till 16:00 hrs about 50 people came to the Warsaw blood donating unit. Some of them came directly from the rally at the front of the Romanian Embassy here.

Polish Red Cross branch units receive gifts and dressing materials, as well as money. There are first physicians who declared themselves ready to go to Romania.

Ambassador Condemns Ceausescu

LD2312201589 Warsaw PAP in English
1857 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 23: Romania's ambassador to Poland Ion Tesu conveyed to PAP a statement which reads in part:

"The embassy's personnel was glad to learn that the dictatory regime of the Ceausescu family had been removed. We condemn the regime together with our nation.

"We will always remember those who made sacrifices and gave their lives while fighting for freedom and honour of Romania. We firmly condemn the crimes committed by Ceausescu and his clique. We express out attachment to the Council of the National Salvation Front and its programme.

"We thank the befriended Polish nation for solidarity with the revolution for freedom and democracy in Romania. [no closing quotation mark as received]

PZPR Condemns 'Repressions'

LD2312202989 Warsaw PAP in English
1915 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 23: Press Spokesman for the Polish United Workers' Party PUWP Central Committee Jan Bisztyga conveyed to PAP the following statement issued by the PUWP CC Political Bureau today:

On December 19, the PUWP CC Political Bureau condemned bloody repressions of Romanian society who demands freedom and transformations. Today, the situation became a tragedy as conservative forces within the Romanian Communist Party were not able to establish dialogue with their compatriots.

We appeal to PUWP members to actively support all activities for offering assistance to the victims of the tragedy.

Solidarity With Revolt Voiced

LD2312202289 Warsaw PAP in English
1950 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 23—Following an appeal by the Helsinki committee, rallies were staged today in front of the Romanian Embassies in all European states.

In the Polish capital, some 2,000 Warsaw residents took part in a rally to declare their solidarity with the fighting Romanian nation. They shouted "Down with dictatorship", "Long live free Romania", "Down with Ceausescu".

Addressing the rally, Romania's Ambassador to Poland Ion Tesu said that the embassy's staff declared their solidarity with the revolt of the Romanian nation and the army.

While head of the Citizens' Parliamentary Floor Group OKP Bronislaw Geremek was reading Lech Walesa's appeal for assistance to Romania, the embassy personnel tore the emblem of the Socialist Romanian off the Embassy building's wall.

Jaruzelski Issues Statement

LD2312224689 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 23: The TV main news bulletin brought tonight a statement by Poland's President Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Following are excerpts:

The tragedy of the Romanian nation arouses deep concern, indignation and condemnation of its perpetrators. Unfortunately they did not draw any conclusions from the experience of other states and nations aiming at democracy and at peaceful departure from an anachronistic system of executing power.

Having ignored and even criticized this experience they came against an objective process of a historical development of societies.

I fully support movements aiming at a democratic rebirth of fraternal Romania.

I stand united with humanitarian initiatives and actions for the benefit of the Romanian nation which is going through such tragic sufferings, the statement said.

'Soviets Go Home' Slogans, Rallies Reported

AU2112122589 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 18 Dec 89 p 2

[Commentary signed "kar": "Soviets Go Home?"]

[Text] In the streets of several Polish towns, we have recently been witnessing the sight of agitated, noisy groups of young people from "Freedom and Peace," the Confederation for an Independent Poland, and several smaller groups marching about carrying banners and posters, or daubing various kinds of slogans on the walls of buildings and the plinths of monuments. There are a variety of slogans: long, short, clever, irresponsible, or completely devoid of any sense.

The most frequent slogan is: "Soviets Go Home!" It is a slogan that is shouted by young people who are often still schoolchildren, but also by people who, having passed 18 years of age a long time ago, have the right to vote and thus participate in making decisions on national issues. There are many things that young people can be forgiven, but full-fledged citizens should be held fully responsible for what they say and do.

There is no need to be a great politician to foresee what consequences implementing the slogan would have. In fact, the Soviet authorities would probably find it convenient to withdraw the costly forces of theirs that are stationed abroad. This might even be true of another of the slogans: "Throw the Tanks Into the Volga."

This would amount to nothing less than the violation of the entire postwar order in Europe, and in the long term it would pose a threat to the stability of existing state borders, including our Western border.

A further slogan that young people shout just as loudly during these events calls for the scrapping of our own Army. Anyone who thinks realistically will not have any trouble perceiving the lack of logic and crass stupidity that marks this kind of reasoning.

In what kind of position would our country find itself if it lacked an adequate defense capability and did not have the support of allies? Current international realities are such that even neutral Sweden prudently takes steps to maintain an appropriate defense capability.

It is worth reminding these hotheads of what Prof Zbigniew Brzezinski, the former U.S. presidential adviser, had to say: "Poland is situated here and not in the West, and this is something that is also of geopolitical significance for the changes that should take place in this region in line with loosening the bonds of the Cold War period. What will emerge here is a political vacuum, while the West will become increasingly united. It would be strange if integration in the West were to accompanied by disintegration in the East, by a return to territorial and ethnic disputes."

Although it may be difficult to accept, let us assume that young people, even adult young people, have a right not to understand something, even if it is obvious, but where are the adults who should provide an explanation?

Walesa Returns From Moscow, Plans Next Trip

LD2112072889 Warsaw PAP in English 1956 GMT 19 Dec 89

[Text] Gdansk, Dec 19—Lech Walesa returned to Gdansk from Andrey Sakharov's funeral in Moscow in the afternoon today. He was greeted by the Soviet general consul in Gdansk, Vadim Mudsky.

Walesa refused to grant an interview to newsmen as he felt tired, but stated: "I did not hold any important political talks though of course I did not avoid various meetings. I was in Moscow first and foremost to pay homage to a great man, Andrey Sakharov. There were no conditions for other matters, but my visit is being prepared. I will visit the Soviet Union in a short time and one must prepare the visit well."

Senator Edward Wende, who accompanied Walesa along with Adam Michnik, stated for his part: "After Sakharov's funeral, when we finally reached the cemetery, there were still thousands of people there. We laid wreaths from Solidarnosc and the OKP Citizen's Parliamentary Floor Group. Later on, Lech Walesa talked with Mrs Elena Bonner. We were also in our embassy and talked with Soviet politicians, among them Boris Yeltsin."

Rakowski Congratulates CPCZ's Adamec

LD2212214489 Warsaw PAP in English 2104 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 22: PUWP CC [Polish United Workers Party Central Committee] First Secretary Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski sent a congratulatory cable to newly elected Chairman of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Ladislav Adamec.

In his cable, Rakowski says that the PUWP shares the hope of millions of Czechs and Slovaks that current changes in Czechoslovakia would lead to the consistent restructuring of socio-political life in the spirit of democracy and humanism and to economic prosperity of that country.

IMF Letter of Intent Signed, Accepted 23 Dec

LD2312175289 Warsaw PAP in English 1640 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 23—Polish Vice Premier and Finance Minister Leszek Balcerowicz and Narodowy Bank Polski (NBP) President Wladyslaw Baka signed today the letter of intent to the IMF.

Also today, we learned that the managing director of the IMF approved of the letter of intent, Finance Vice Minister Janusz Sawicki told PAP.

Asked what these two facts mean Sawicki said: still this year in the period between Christmas and the New Year Eve we will receive 215 million dollars worth of credit financed from the bank of international settlements.

The acceptance of the letter of intent will make it possible to start a billion-dollar stabilisation fund. Both the financial loan and the stabilisation fund are a necessary safeguard of the operation designed to introduce the convertibility of the zloty, planned by the government for the beginning of 1990.

The fact that the letter of intent has been accepted by the IMF managing director also means—as we believe—that the implementation of the next year programme will be accompanied by considerable Western credit aid.

Rakowski Interviewed on PZPR's Plight

PM2112110589 Warsaw PERSPEKTYWY in Polish 1 Dec 89 pp 4, 5

[Interview with PZPR (Polish United Workers Party) Central Committee First Secretary Mieczyslaw Rakowski by INTERPRESS correspondent Zygmunt Rola—date and place not given]

[Text] PERSPEKTYWY: You arrive too late. Having called for the PZPR to impose a self-limitation regime on itself, you then became the most recent first secretary of that very party's Central Committee, while the party itself suddenly found itself reduced to playing a secondary role on Polish political stage. And this is not going to be reversed by the fact that the House Security Office here in the Party headquarters has been abolished...

Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski: You claim that I arrived here too late? I am not overly fond of such catchy phrases. Maybe I did arrive too late. It will be up to history to decide whether or not I did. I have a fairly clear-cut opinion on what we should be doing now in the PZPR and what tasks still lie ahead of us. Reformist ideas are only worth something if they win support from the population. Clearly the circumstances did not allow an earlier realization of those ideas which are so important for us today. I recall the foreword written by Prof Jan Szczepanski to my book "The Republic on the Threshold of the Eighties." Among other things, he wrote there that a manuscript of the book was in circulation among the political establishment even before 1980, but it failed to make any impression. It shared the fate of many other manuscripts because there were no advocates of the changes about which I was writing at the time.

PERSPEKTYWY: You were waiting for your time to come. The trouble is that the situation today is not only diametrically different from the one at the beginning of the eighties but also completely different from that of just 6 months ago...

Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski: Indeed, the changes that have taken place have taken many people by surprise. The question arises whether they were the consequence of someone's fancy ideas or whether they were essential and inevitable... If we agree that they were essential and inevitable, then my position in this building should not invite sympathy but rather a reflection on my personal political program.

PERSPEKTYWY: You have often described yourself as a communist...

Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski: It is a definition used in the political vocabulary to describe an intellectual and ideological formation which emerged after the October Revolution.

PERSPEKTYWY: How would you justify the use of this definition today?

Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski: I would say it is a declaration of commitment to a certain set of ideas which are still a long way from finding justification in real life. Just as it has become customary to interpret the term "revolutionary" as a man who endeavors to bring about changes and transformations by violent means, the term "communist" has become a declaration of faith. I think we have entered an era in which even that term will require critical reappraisal.

PERSPEKTYWY: Do you know the numerical strength of your opposition? After all, you have your adversaries equally among people who call themselves real communists and among those who, while they think about setting up a new left-wing party, would like to renounce all their links with their communist roots...

Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski: I know I am the kind of person who invites a wide range of different opinions. Is this something unusual? From the extreme left I hear voices claiming that I have betrayed their ideals. Well, I guess I have to come to terms with that. On the other hand, those who believe that the PZPR needs prompt, radical changes which would change its entire profile and image see me as an excessively cautious man. But there are also those who approve of my stand on these matters.

PERSPEKTYWY: Where do you see yourself?

Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski: I belong to that group within the PZPR which takes into account all the realities of our political, economic, and public life in its work on the creation of new conceptions of party policy. I do not ignore what is happening around me. This is why I believe, for example, that the introduction of a market-oriented economy combined with state control was absolutely necessary. The thesis which claims that this operation was not sufficiently well prepared will not hold water, since we know that conditions would not have been favorable for its implementation for many years to come. Therefore all attacks on the decision to introduce a market-oriented economy are political in nature and aimed against the government which I was heading.

PERSPEKTYWY: You are obviously irritated by this tendency to do post-mortems and by the repeated returning to an analysis of the errors committed by the PZPR. But today, at a time when the party is rehearsing for uttering its final word, the 16th plenum has even appointed a special team to deal with these questions. They are, after all, extremely important!

Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski: This is a wrong way of putting it. I am not so easily irritated as that. I believe that it is vitally necessary to square accounts with the past, but I believe that today the people who are reforming the party find the question of its identity and profile the most important of all issues. I also perceive a tendency to escape having to answer this fundamental question in all the discussions on the subject of the errors we have made. After all, it is easier to analyze past history and declare what was wrong in it than to decide on what should be done in the future. On the other hand, I do get annoyed when I come across expectations of perfection and the view that the PZPR, or any party which eventually emerges, will be proof against all errors and will not make any mistakes. This is a fundamentally idealistic approach. Anyone familiar with world history and the history of revolutionary movements knows very well indeed that the paths of all revolutions have always been convoluted and that each has passed through crisis stages. It follows that the same principle applies naturally here too, because the socialist system was introduced against the will of the majority and was practically implemented by social classes which had no experience whatever in running a state and by a party whose roots were stuck in the interwar period. The Communist Party of Poland [KPP] was a party which had operated clandestinely for many years, and it was not free from sectarianism, either. On top of all that we had the concept of socialism which was developed under the umbrella of the Third International, and it is difficult to imagine that we could have avoided making mistakes—or, even worse, developing ghastly distortions. So whenever we speak of the PZPR's past we should bear in mind how very complex and convoluted the whole process has been from the start.

PERSPEKTYWY: It is understandable and quite obvious that you will defend the PZPR. But when you were still premier, just before the June elections, you even said that it had met the challenge of our times really well.

Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski: I was thinking at the time of the party decisions that had just been made. The policy pursued in the years 1982-87 with the aim of pushing opposition into distant background did not bode well for Poland or for the PZPR. This is why my initiative—expressed in the eight questions submitted during the first part of the 10th plenum and designed to open the party wide to society—which was preceded by the proposal to convene the "roundtable talks," proves that this time the PZPR was not late. In the light of the events currently taking place in East and central Europe the transfer of authority to the opposition was a sensible move. If we had control of the government today, Poland would be a country of strikes and demonstrations even if we were to continue the reforms in a far lesser degree than Mazowiecki's government is continuing them at present. Please remember that from mid-January to the end of July more than 500 strikes against my government were organized in Poland. Their objective was to force us to give people more money. The political explosion in the GDR and the development of the political situation in Hungary furnish us with enough examples proving that the decision we made in convening the roundtable talks was fully correct. As a matter of fact that step also saved the PZPR.

PERSPEKTYWY: Do you still maintain that it is a left-wing party?

Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski: What do you mean, "still"? The PZPR is a left-wing party. Could anyone possibly classify it as a right-wing orientation?

PERSPEKTYWY: And yet... I recently saw an article—published by a paper belonging to the Cooperative Publishing House—which claimed precisely that: It said that the PZPR has been transformed into a bureaucratic petit-bourgeois party with a right-wing orientation.

Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski: Freedom of speech makes it possible to express a variety of opinions, including extreme and pseudoscientific ones. While saying that the PZPR is a left-wing formation I do not deny that it is at the same time a bureaucratized system. True, party work has certainly become bureaucratized, but the PZPR's roots are in the left-wing orientation. What did the PZPR arise from originally? From a right-wing ideology?

PERSPEKTYWY: In that case what did you mean 2 years ago, when you wrote the memorandum (addressed to the then PZPR leaders) in which you drew attention to the urgent need of developing an altogether new party quality?

Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski: I meant the same thing of which I speak today: the need to transform our movement, to distance ourselves from disastrous traditions and outdated ideas on the desirable model of socialism—traditions and ideas formed in a different historical era by people working in different conditions. Once we have distanced ourselves from the idea of the dictatorship of the proletariat—an idea which, in any case, has never truly taken root in Poland (what did take root was the dictatorship of the PZPR and of the successive leadership teams)—and also from the all-encompassing state monopoly and total control on the life of its citizens, we will be able to begin developing that new party quality which will embrace ancient human longings and aim to create a system of a balanced and well considered social justice.

PERSPEKTYWY: But there were also other reactions. For example, a certain party paper published an article in which we read: The first secretary, together with the Politburo, the Secretariat, and the Central Committee all now treat their own statute, program, and ideological premises as an old, torn, and useless rag, while the Central Control and Auditing Commission fails to notice these discrepancies and the illegal nature of the leadership's actions...

Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski: This is mere vituperation. I deeply regret that something like this can appear in a party publication. The person who wrote it is simply insulting me on a personal level. I would like him to provide evidence to prove that I treat the party statute like an old rag. It is the easiest thing in the world today to criticize the leadership team. Not only does it cost nothing, you can even make your own political capital out of it, and you cannot be held accountable for it either.

PERSPEKTYWY: Nevertheless, you cannot deny that former PZPR leadership teams did sometimes make mistakes...

Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski: True, but does this mean that anyone can cast aspersions on them at will? I would also like to point out that I am not responsible for all past PZPR leadership teams. It is not even 3 months since I became First Secretary.

PERSPEKTYWY: Critical opinions of the PZPR leadership team can be heard—with increasing frequency—even here in this building, in Central Committee headquarters. During the 15th Plenum someone went so far as to say that the leaders failed to demonstrate any talent for effective work and that they were all guilty of sluggishness, delaying tactics, and pusillanimity.

Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski: I do not believe anyone could accuse us of using delaying tactics. What are they supposed to involve? Perhaps the attempts to reconcile all platforms which were announced before the 11th congress? I wonder what people would say if I—not they—were to decree that henceforth there would be only one approved and precisely defined way of viewing the future of the party? Presumably they would complain that I was trying to suppress all the other possible ways and favored a clique-dominated model of debate as well as a conspiracy of the leadership group against the masses. The task facing the leadership in this very difficult period—the most difficult in the PZPR's history—is to integrate views, assuage conflicts, and seek a consensus. But I do understand: The times are such that nowadays, when a person wants to clear his own name, he defames someone else's. People nurse a wide range of complexes which paralyze them so much that they expect others to carry out all the difficult work. It is just the same as going to church and praying for prosperity and happiness for yourself and your family even though they do not depend on God's will but on external circumstances and your own hard work.

PERSPEKTYWY: You have mentioned the need to reconcile a variety of options and policy platforms. Do you still maintain that a change of the PZPR'S orientation can only be effected with the help of impulses generated by the leadership group?

Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski: I will certainly have to review that opinion, though it is true that each leadership team carries the main share of responsibility for changes in all areas. Also in generating those impulses. But, naturally, they can and they should be also generated by other sources. This is the reason why I met with representatives of a wide range of horizontal structures in my first week in office as PZPR Central Committee first secretary. I believe that no political party can afford to dispense with an intellectual infrastructure. This is why I was in favor of granting those structures the freedom of unrestrained activity. However... Despite the existence of more than 200 policy platforms, the grassroots await the proclamation of uncomplicated truths. During one of my meetings with workers I was asked whether they, the workers, would constitute the basis of the future party. This is precisely one of the questions that need to be answered in practical, concrete terms: Which class, which stratum, will become the essential core of the party? People are not satisfied with such vague answers as, for example, "the left." This is because the next question presents itself immediately here: "Which left? The Catholic left? The KOR [Workers' Defense Committee] left?" And this is closely followed by yet another question: "What do the top party echelons mean by 'the left'? What are the criteria of a left-wing orientation in Poland?"

PERSPEKTYWY: The notion of socialist renewal is used less and less often in these discussions. Have you too noticed this tendency?

Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski: Yes, I have. Some people are embarrassed by this word. Therefore in the debates on the future they stress that Poland should be a prosperous, happy, and free country, but they avoid the adjective "socialist" because they believe that it has become

compromised. But surely it is the methods and not the idea that have become compromised.

PERSPEKTYWY: Does that constitute conscious avoidance of having to define their own ideology in unequivocal terms?

Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski: Yes, I am afraid it is also conscious. Some people calculate that if they avoid using the word, they will gain an entry to today's top echelons. Well, the times we live in favor not only the brave but also the opportunist...

PERSPEKTYWY: The large number of party policy platforms is in itself proof of the genuine quality of the current discussion of and search for ways of overcoming the crisis in which the PZPR has found itself...

Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski: Indeed.

PERSPEKTYWY: But you, too, cannot fail to see the large number of organizations which are virtually dead...

Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski: All the activity and all the discussions taking place now are extremely valuable, but—unfortunately—they are happening in the upper echelons of the party. It would be politically incorrect to claim that the whole of the PZPR has awakened. If we did claim this, we would have to pay for it dearly one day. Consequently, my thesis, which maintains that reformers are in the minority both in the PZPR and in society as a whole, is correct. The intellectual awakening has not even reached as much as half the PZPR membership, and we must draw our conclusions from this fact or else we will be committing the sin of wishful thinking.

PERSPEKTYWY: Thank you for talking to us.

Miller Criticizes Anti-PZPR 'Propaganda'

AU2112124589 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Dec 89 pp 1, 2

[Zbigniew Wrobel report: "Pluralism Also Means A Strong Left Wing"]

[Text] The Gdansk Voivodship PZPR [Polish United Workers Party] Committee, which has almost 60,000 members, has chosen its delegates to the 11th PZPR Congress. Out of 115 candidates, it selected 45.

The chosen delegates held their first meeting in Gdansk on 16 December. The meeting was attended by Leszek Miller, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, who presented an assessment of the country's sociopolitical situation. Never has the PZPR acted under such difficult conditions as today, he said. Political transformations are assuming an increasingly clearer shape. At the same time, propaganda aggression against the party is increasing, because the adversary thinks the party is the chief obstacle to the implementation of pro-capitalist changes to the economy and social relations.

To illustrate this, he discussed some of the programs that are currently being proposed, which envisage, among other things, the demise of workers self-management bodies, unemployment, and the economy's orientation toward cooperation with the West.

This does not signify a renewal of socialism, he said. It signifies a changeover to a completely different system. He pointed out how the content of attacks on the party has changed. Whereas before, there was mainly criticism of the errors committed by the Communists over the past 45 years, today there is mainly talk about the fact that this was a period in which the nation's identity was stifled.

Instead of discussing socialism's achievements, people are now presenting socialism as something that is alien to Poles, and trying to create the conviction that the left wing has served alien interests. Every person that thinks logically should oppose this unjustified view.

Further in his speech, L. Miller discussed several possible scenarios for the party's transformation after the congress. He expressed his support for the scenario which represents a continuation and expansion of the contents of the 16th PZPR Plenum, saying that a party of the left cannot be indifferent to the fate of the state and cooperative sectors of the economy and to the material and social status of working people.

Miroslaw Czernis referred to this problem, saying that class problems of workers should be one of the chief topics of the 11th congress. L. Miller agreed, saying that without the support of the workers class, no party in Poland will be able to determine the fate of the country for a long time, no matter what its political orientation is. Poland needs a strong party or union of the left, otherwise there is a danger that a center-right wing arrangement will grip hold of Poland and create another power monopoly. Therefore, anyone who seriously wants pluralism should hope for a strong left-wing movement that is active under parliamentary democracy.

Rakowski Elected Delegate to PZPR Congress

LD2312105489 Warsaw PAP in English 2310 GMT 19 Dec 89

[Text] Lodz, Dec 19—First Secretary of the Polish United Workers Party (PUWP) [PZPR] Central Committee Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, who is member of the party organization at the Lodz-based "Feniks" factory, has been elected delegate to the 11th PUWP Congress.

According to head of the PUWP local electoral commission in the Widzew district of Lodz Stanislaw Zarzycki, among six candidates Rakowski won the second biggest number of votes.

Daily Interviews Walesa, Miller; Comments

LD2112224489 Warsaw PAP in English 1051 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 21—Following a meeting between Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and Political Bureau member, PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] CC [Central Committee] Secretary Leszek Miller held on December 20, the TRYBUNA LUDU PUWP daily carried today interviews with both of them. Excerpts:

Q.: The Solidarity leader said that he feels the need for extending contacts with the PUWP.

L. Miller: I agree with that. Our talk was held with the authorization of the PUWP CC Political Bureau. We are convinced that without cooperation, major political forces can do little in Poland and for Poland.

Q.: Attacks against party units in enterprises provoked by some Solidarity cells are a threat for the spirit of the agreement...

L.M.: Those attacks are contrary to the spirit of today's talks. Poland faces too serious problems to waste energy on such conflicts. There are no differences between myself and Lech Walesa on that.

Q.: Did you talk about economic problems?

L.M.: Yes. We put stress on consistency of and threats stemming from the government's programme. Mainly for the socialized sector.

Q.: Lech Walesa mentioned the need to extend the exchange of information...

L.M.: I agree with that as well. We should get to know each other better through direct contacts. The persons accompanying Lech Walesa also shared the view.

Q.: What was the subject of today's talks?

L. Walesa: There is a lot of things to talk about, to discuss. We care about helping Poland.

Q.: Your expressions indicate that you end (the talks) in an optimistic mood...

L.W.: Yes. And I hope it is not our last meeting. Mr. Miller is a good partner for discussion. To tell a joke: It can hardly be the other way round when two electricians meet. It seems to me we should get to know each other better. I think party's representatives should appear in the Solidarity press more often. And we in turn - in the TRYBUNA LUDU, for instance.

Q.: So it is not your last talk with the TRYBUNA LUDU...

L.W.: I am sure it is not.

In a related commentary the TRYBUNA LUDU wrote about the meeting:

Basing on its course it may be assumed that the partners in discussion perceive and appreciate the processes going on in our party within preparations for the 11th congress, our efficient gaining of strength, driving at open defence of the socialist essential humanist values, courageous building of a modern party of the Polish Left.

Had it been otherwise, if we had been unable to mark our meaningful presence at Poland's political scene, including the presence of our caucus in the Sejm, a similar initiative would certainly not have emerged, the TRYBUNA stated.

Many a time, in words and deeds, we have proved our support for economic and political reforms, being initiators and authors of many of them.

Under the changed political conditions, the party withdraws its support not by a hair's breadth. But it can be hardly required from the leftist movement to accept without objections, for instance, rapid privatization of the national assets or unemployment treated as a structural element of the system.

Such expectations did not emerge during Wednesday talks. On the contrary, the Solidarity participants in them seemed to show understanding for the PUWP attitude and aspirations, they voted for a just assessment of the past and for efforts taken with a view to the future, expressed willingness to exert soothing influence on public moods.

It may be stated with full conviction that neither the PUWP will move to the Solidarity position, nor the Solidarity will accept all our options, and the point is not in that.

We are passing, and will continue to do so, an exam on responsibility for the future of Poland and Poles, each of the sides in its own field of values and actions. Let each side be able to carry its part, the TRYBUNA LUDU wrote.

Leaders' Public Appearances for 12-18 Dec

AU2512040889

[Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish monitored from 13 through 19 December reports the following appearances of Polish leaders (date and page of each report given in parentheses):

Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki received Minister of State Jozef Koziol and Civic Ombudsman Ewa Letowska on 12 December. (13 Dec 89 p 2) He received Richard A. Gephardt, leader of the Democrat majority in the U.S. House of Representatives, on 13 December. (14 Dec 89 p 2) He received Lars Marcus, chairman of the International Cooperative Union, on 15 December. (16-17 Dec 89 p 1)

President Wojciech Jaruzelski received on 12 December a group of American businessman headed by David Chase and Elia Zborowski, who are in Poland in connection with the setting up of a Polish-American joint venture under the name "Polish Cable Television." (13 Dec 89 p 2) On the same day, he received two former comrades in arms of his, Aleksander Kucykiewicz and Hersh Rosenberg, both of whom were under his command during the war. (13 Dec 89 p 2) He received a delegation from the Polish Union of Blind Soldiers, with their chairman, Commander Czeslaw Krzyczkowski, on 14 December. (15 Dec 89 p 2) He received Lars Marcus, chairman of the International Cooperative Union, on 15 December. (16-17 Dec 89 p 1)

Leszek Miller, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, attended a ceremony to commemorate the 1970 workers riots in Gdansk on 16 December. (Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Dec 89 p 2) He attended a meeting of the party voivodship organization in Wroclaw on 18 December. (19 Dec 89 p 2)

Ion Iliescu Announces Capture of Ceausescu

AU2312172589 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1616 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Speech by Ion Iliescu, member of the Council of the National Salvation Front, in Bucharest on 23 December—recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear citizens,

We now have a full and difficult day behind us. I have just arrived from the military command of the National Salvation Front.

Because of criminal actions by certain bands of terrorists, specially trained to fight against the people's masses and defend the dictator, our activity—that of the Council—could not proceed normally today. We had to give priority to coordinated combat actions against terrorists. The existence of these groups of terrorists, of certain fanaticized individuals operating with unprecedented cruelty, firing on buildings and citizens, and causing victims among the military, is a telling expression of the anti-popular character of the Ceausescu dictatorship; a dictatorship which has done enormous damage to our people's fate, but has spared no means but actually has spent a huge amount of effort and planned coordinated actions, to set up such units of repression.

We want to say that all military units and the great majority of militia and interior ministry units are jointly acting against the terrorists. As a matter of fact, there is a national consensus against the dictatorship. The diversionist, criminal, and terrorist actions of the groups of terrorists who want to prevent the proper functioning of the new power and destabilize our society is a last spasm of this monstrous creation of the anti-popular dictatorship. Actually, I must tell you that we are not dealing with a large number of terrorist elements, but rather they are specially trained and equipped for this kind of action.

In the majority of cases, they succeed in creating difficulties to the activity of military units, because, as you could see, the terrorists are operating from inhabited buildings, even from apartments, something which hampers the Army's intervention and the use of military technology, which must avoid civil losses as much as possible.

It is an unheard of treachery and cruelty, that cannot be described, hence the difficulty to liquidate it. Therefore, we call on the citizens to understand our situation and do their best to facilitate the activity of military units.

The citizens living in blocks of flats where these terrorists are operating—I am talking about hot areas such as the areas around the television station, the radio station, the Central Committee headquarters, the Ministry of National Defense, and other points—are advised to leave their homes and move in with friends and other places, so as to facilitate the operation of our military units.

Esteemed citizens, we are experiencing a revolutionary moment, unfortunately marked by [word indistinct]. We extensively toured through the capital's streets today and witnessed moving examples of civic consciousness, of initiative and self-organization, of civic guarding, and of traffic control. In this respect, we would like to inform the citizens to take appropriate steps to facilitate the mobility of our troops. I would like to tell you that only the Army has tanks and armored units. The terrorists are organized as riflemen. However, they are well armed and specially trained for this. Therefore, on public roads where barrages and check points are set up, it is advisable not to interfere with the activity of military units—that is, armored cars, trucks with soldiers, and the tanks—so that they can move freely and go the points where they have to act.

On our way here from the Ministry of National Defense, we had to stop and argue our identity with the poor people, who, in good faith, would not let anyone through. However, I want to tell you that only the Army has tanks. The same applies to armored cars.

Likewise, we would like the broad masses to think of other forms of expanding their cooperation and participation in supporting military units, including the creation of more patriotic guards; particularly for the defense of their own units, other economic facilities, and various establishments of general civic interest, and in the support of units operating around hot spots. However, one should act here in close coordination with the Army and only under Army subordination, because the Army has to observe military rules of activity.

Likewise, we would like to inform you that the terrorists are not wearing uniforms. They are in civilian dress. Often, they try to create confusion and are even wearing arm bands, so as to be taken for people belonging to civic groups. They want to create confusion. They shoot from any position. Therefore, it is important for the armed citizens of our groups to refrain from acting, because they may be taken for terrorists and fall victim to clashes with military units. They should set up orderly and organized units, under the subordination of military units, and behave like proper action units, without creating panic, confusion, and additional victims.

At the military command, we adopted a few immediate measures concerning actions during the night, tomorrow morning, and the following hours, so as to increase our efficiency against terrorist bands. Colonel General Nicolae Militaru was appointed minister of the Ministry of National Defense, and is aided by the two first deputies, General Gusa, chief of staff, and General Stanculescu.

Finally comrades, we want to inform you that Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu were arrested and are under military guard. Also arrested are Ilie and Nicu Ceausescu, as well as other servants of the Ceausescu clan, such as Dinca, Postelnicu, Bobu, and several others. The time of their just and harsh judgment by the people will come, as

well as of those guilty of this national tragedy. However, we hope —through the joint and united action of the people's forces—to liquidate these lasts spasms of the poisonous hydra of the Ceausescu clan.

We need unity and close cooperation. They will still cause a lot of trouble, but the process is irreversible. Nothing can turn back the wheel of the process of Romania's renewal. Let us wish them all success. [applause]

[The announcer thanks Iliescu for his speech and wishes him success, after which Iliescu says the following]

I would like to add a few words. I informed you about the basic activities we had to organize today, namely military actions. However, we want to tell you that we have already held talks with several ministries to ensure the normal development of the economic activity. We talked with the Ministry of Electric Power, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply, with the CSP [?State Planning Committee], with the trade network, with the cooperatives organization, and with other industrial ministries, so that normal activity should be organized in ministries and thus begin constructive work in the coming days.

Unfortunately, we were not able to discuss this in an organized framework; a plenary meeting of our Council. We could not yet proceed with normal activities but we hope to quickly eliminate these nests of terrorists and embark upon a constructive activity.

A last piece of information: We adopted the measure of releasing all political detainees from prison.

Radio Announces Ceausescus' Arrest, Execution

AU2612014089 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2336 GMT 25 Dec 89

[Text] Dear listeners, as we have announced, Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were apprehended by groups of citizens and the Army, while trying to flee the country. According to the law, they were given a medical examination after which the medical commission said that they were both healthy.

An extraordinary military tribunal was set up The accusations were: the genocide of more than 60,000 victims; undermining state power, the organization of armed actions against the people and state power; the offense of destruction of public assets, with the destruction and damaging of buildings, explosions in towns, an so forth; sabotage of the national economy; and finally, an attempt to flee the country, with funds in excess of 1 billion dollars deposited in foreign banks.

They were granted the right to defense.

Ascertaining the existence of the incriminating facts, the accused Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were sentenced to death and their wealth confiscated.

The sentence was final and they were shot.

Esteemed listeners, here in the studio we watched the television screen and we witnessed very suggestive images of the two tyrants.

Ceausescu, Wife Shown on TV Before Execution

LD2612002289 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2357 GMT 25 Dec 89

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Dec. (TANJUG)—Late this evening Romanian television showed Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife Elena undergoing medical examination immediately before their execution. The couple, responsible for unprecedented genocide of its own people, was previously sentenced to death by a military court. The sentence was carried out shortly after the medical examination.

This was the first time that the Ceausescus were shown on television since their arrest.

Romanian TV Displays Bodies of Ceausescus

AU2612120589 Paris AFP in English 1149 GMT 26 Dec 89

[Text] Bucharest, Dec 26 (AFP)—Romanian television on Tuesday showed the body of Nicolae Ceausescu after he and his wife Elena were executed.

It showed him from the chest up, lying on the floor with his eyes open. Mrs. Ceausescu's corpse was not shown.

The television also showed them being read their death sentences, but has not so far broadcast the actual execution.

Ceausescu's Daughter Zoe 'Under Arrest'

AU2412204689 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1934 GMT 24 Dec 89

['Mathematician Zoe Ceausescu Is Under Arrest'—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 24/12/1989—The Romanian television broadcast in the evening of December 24 a reel showing the arrest of "Mathematician" Zoe Ceausescu, daughter of the dictator and his wife, apprehended by representatives of the Romanian Army and patriotic guards at one of her "little apartments" in Bucharest.

It was mentioned that searching revealed jewelry, gold and other items of great value "collected" from Romania's national patrimony—as well as over US dollars 97,000.

Iliescu, Roman Interviewed on Executions

LD2612161589 Paris Antenne 2 Television Network in French 1200 GMT 26 Dec 89

[Interview with Ion Iliescu, Romanian Council of the National Salvation Front chairman, and Romanian

Prime Minister Petre Roman by Antenne 2 correspondents Patricia Coste, Frank Griset, and Jean-Michel Noel in Budapest on 26 December; Roman and Iliescu in French—recorded]

[Excerpt] [Correspondent] In the center [facing the camera] is Ion Iliescu, a former minister and friend of Gorbachev, the chairman of the Council today. It is he who decided in agreement with General Militaru [new defense minister] to eliminate Ceausescu. [Words indistinct] The prime minister, a man of the new generation, an engineer.

[Correspondent] Do you not fear that by getting rid of the dictator, by getting rid of Mr Ceausescu, you are depriving yourselves of the main witness, the main person responsible for everything that has happened to you, for everything that has oppressed you for 25 years, and that you will never be able to establish the true culpability?

[Iliescu] Perhaps, but it is not for us to decide. Well, we are people who have arisen out of a very spontaneous process and there was a general demand that pressed us to carry out this process, first and foremost under pressure from terrorist groups, which would have liked to free him.

[Roman] We have shouldered our joint responsibility as the Council, but we have used in every detail the existing legality, the legality of Ceausescu.

[Correspondent] Of Ceausescu?

[Roman] That is to say we have conducted a trial to which he had to submit because it was a military tribunal organized according to certain norms which were respected, including assessors of the people.

[Correspondent] Norms of the time of Mr Ceausescu's regime. So is it the last act of the dictatorship or is it the first mistake of the democracy?

[Roman] It is not a mistake by the democracy, or perhaps it is a mistake, but we cannot judge that now. I repeat that circumstances did not allow us—we believe and we believe it even more strongly today than yesterday—to wait for another situation of instability.

[Correspondent] [Words indistinct] because of the terrorists? [Words indistinct]

[Roman] More than that. There were pressures, we had reports concerning possible attacks on the place where he was being kept. [passage omitted: Roman is asked about who might have carried out the attack but does not answer the question; further studio examination of Romanian events]

Iliescu Announces Release of Political Prisoners

LD2312221989 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Excerpts] Our colleague Jozsef Orosz, who sent the dramatic report from Arad last night, is now in Bucharest, and he is the bearer of the following good news:

[Orosz] [Passage omitted] Political prisoners are to be freed in Romania. This was announced by Ion Iliescu, the future president of the republic, on the evening television program. This means the release of several hundreds, or perhaps even several thousands of people, and also that Romania, after the first steps, has made yet further steps toward democratization.

On the streets of Bucharest, the popular insurgents jubilantly say that the revolution has triumphed in Romania. Although the signs of consolidations cannot be seen in the evening exchanges of gunfire, it speaks for itself that there are goods available in the stores which were never seen before; for example, salami, coffee, and even milk.

The fact that people did not rush to the stores to buy up everything shows that there is trust in the new government and the Council of the National Salvation Front. Thus, it can be said that the people have hope in the democratic future of Romania.

In Bucharest, shooting could be heard this evening and tonight, although with much less ferocity than last night. Although it is true that the fact that heavy firing can be heard from the direction of Bucharest airport seems to contradict this.

Ion Iliescu has resolutely stated in his evening television speech that they control power, although the Securitate units are not yet liquidated completely. They are only opening fire in the defense of the Ceasusescu regime in the smaller centers. [passage omitted]

In the capital, in front of the square of the State Council, it was confirmed from several places that colonel Al-Qadhdhafi has sent 2,000 terrorists to help the Securitate. To answer to my question, this afternoon the commander of the Naqyszeben garrison, who had already captured one of these terrorists, confirmed this information.

Security Forces Chief Vlad Addresses Nation

AU2312045489 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0403 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Speech by Colonel General Iulian Vlad, head of the security forces, to the nation; date and place not given—live or recorded]

[Text] Esteemed citizens, Romanian brothers: This is Colonel Iulian Vlad, commander of the security forces and of the Ministry of Interior. In these historical moments, the Ministry of Interior and all its units are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Romanian Army

for the survival of the national being and of the Romanian people. The Ministry of Interior has rid itself of elements loyal to the Ceausescu clan. Romanian brothers, in these decisive moments, let us be united, have trust in us. The people should help us and we will not betray their trust.

Chief of Staff Stefan Gusta Addresses Nation

AU2312043189 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0323 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Speech by Chief of Staff Major General Stefan Gusa to the nation in Bucharest; date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] I am Major General Gusa. Citizens of new Romania: The Army and the people are in control of the situation almost nationwide. There are still some isolated pockets of desperadoes trying to destroy what we have won. They have not succeeded so far and will not succeed. The entire population should go about their duties in a quiet and orderly manner, in order to ensure that there are the necessary supplies for children, the elderly, women; the entire population. Let us reestablish quiet in these historic and decisive moments. Please, show proof of the great amount of patriotism and love for the country we all have. Let us establish the new course of life as quickly as possible. Everything should return to normal as soon as possible. Act against those who are looting and trying to destabilize us. Defend our national values. Let us act to ensure the country's peace and Romania's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

New Government Formed; Attempt To Maintain Order

Ceausescu Government Resigns

LD2212191189 Bucharest International Service in English 1839 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Listeners, following the great popular manifestations in the capital city of Romania, Bucharest, and all over the country today, 22 December 1989, the dictatorial regime of Nicolae Ceausescu was overthrown.

At 1630 local time in Bucharest, the National Committee of Democracy in Romania was created with the main objective of preparing for the passage to a democratic life in this country. The former prime minister and the entire former government resigned. Members of the National Committee of Democracy, Romania, are military commanders not compromised during the Ceausescu dictatorship, workers, higher education students who were in the forefront of the struggle for the overthrow of the former regime, as well as intellectuals.

Shortly after the creation of the democratic organism, the members informed the nation about the resignation of the government and about the components of the National Committee of Democracy and about the measures proposed for the next period.

We would like you to stay tuned to Radio Bucharest, Romania, as we will keep you informed about the leading developments in this country. Thank you.

National Salvation Front Announced

LD2212221889 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] A National Salvation Front has been formed in Romania. Ion Iliescu announced in a televised speech that that the country's official name, henceforth, will be Romania. As of today the one-party system is being abolished, and free elections are being called for April. They wish to realize a democratic system and as of today, every political organization of the former power system ceases to exist. The hitherto economic-social structure remains. Local councils of the National Salvation Front are being formed in the countryside. The village-demolition program is being halted immediately. Laszlo Tokes, reformed church minister from Timisoara, has also become a member of the Front. The speech by Ion Iliescu is still in progress on Bucharest Television.

Front Committee Identified

LD2212221389 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2126 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Dec (TANJUG)—The Ceausescu regime's secret police [Securitate] is still fiercely resisting and shedding the blood of innocent soldiers and citizens. There are even cases of them attacking hospitals where the injured are stationed. There were even attempts to attack the power station that supplies power to television relays. At some point even the nuclear reactor in Ploesti was endangered. All kinds of rumors are circulating throughout the town as the National Salvation Committee, comprising distinguished Romanian intellectuals who have for years been tortured by the regime, is making great efforts to dispel misinformation. The National Salvation Committee comprises: An ex-secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, Ion Iliescu; the Romanian representative to the Un Commission for Human Rights, Dr Dumitru Mazilu; lecturer and ex-minister Ion Mizaru; a journalist of ROMANIE LIBERA who was recently freed from prison, Petre Mihai Bacanu; and artist Sergia Nicolescu.

The population starving for justice appears to act spontaneously. Attempts to break into the secret police headquarters were reported. The committee calls on citizens to be restrained and have patience. It promises that every perpetrator's responsibility will be established. The members of the Committee for National Salvation are appealing for written records to be preserved so that the full truth about one of the most primitive regimes in today's world can be revealed.

Leaders of Front Named

AU2512233189 Paris AFP in English 1758 GMT 25 Dec 89

[Text] Vienna, Dec 25 (AFP)—The National Salvation Committee (NSC) that has assumed control in the Romanian capital of Bucharest includes dissidents, Army officials and communist leaders fired by ousted dictator Nicolae Ceausescu.

Ion Iliescu, a former Romanian Communist Party leader fired by Mr. Ceausescu in 1971 for being "narrow-minded," appears to have become the most influential of the 39-member NSC. It was Mr. Iliescu who told a large crowd late Friday of the arrest of Mr. Ceausescu, then early Saturday announced the composition of the NSC, and on Sunday announced the cease-fire order and surrender of paramilitary troops.

Mr. Iliescu, 59, studied with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Corneliu Manescu, 73, the former foreign minister who was head of the provisionary revolutionary government, appears to have lost much of his influence since Friday afternoon. He is reported ill and weakened after having had his house under constant surveillance by the secret police, Securitate, since last March.

Silviu Brucan, 72, former Romanian ambassador to the United Nations and former managing editor of the Communist Party SCINTEA, is a NSC member but has not appeared publicly since Friday.

The military, which joined the popular revolt, have a large presence in Romania's new power structure. New Defense Minister Nicolae Militaru was the first military leader to address his fellow countrymen after Mr. Ceausescu's fall Friday. Mr. Ceausescu fired him for incompetence several years ago. He is reportedly close to Moscow.

The two other high-ranking military members of the NSC, Stefan Gusa and Victor Stanculescu, are the main assistants to former Defense Minister Vasile Milea, who was reportedly forced to commit suicide by Mr. Ceausescu because he refused to give the order to fire on crowds in Bucharest.

The Romanian Army, the main support for the new revolutionary government, now controls all paramilitary troops under the authority of the Interior Ministry. It also controls all civilian combatants who have been summoned to answer to the army command and hand in their weapons until Monday afternoon.

Among the NSC dissidents are Doina Cornea, 60, former lecturer in French at Cluj University, and poets Dan Desliu, Ana Blandiana, and Mircea Dinescu, 39, who told the world about Mr. Ceausescu's fall from power. Others include film director Sergiu Nicolaescu, and Pastor Laszlo Tokes, 37, defender of the rights of the Hungarian minority in Transylvania, whose deportation sparked bloody riots last weekend in the Western town of Timisoara. The riots eventually set in motion the popular revolution that toppled Mr. Ceausescu on Friday.

Front Communique

AU2212230989 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2135 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Communique issued by the Council of the National Salvation Front of Romania read by Council member Ion Iliescu in Bucharest—live]

[Text] Dear fellow nationals, I have received the mandate to read the communique to the country issued by the Council of the National Salvation Front, which was recently established.

Citizens, we are living in historic times. The Ceausescu clan, which has led the country to disaster, was removed from power. All of us know and admit that the victory in which the whole country rejoices is the outcome of the spirit of sacrifice of the broad masses of all nationalities, particularly of our wonderful youth, who, with their blood, restored to us the feeling of national dignity. This is also the great merit of those who for years on end have jeopardized their lives by protesting against the tyranny.

A new page is being opened in Romania's political and economic history. At this turning point, we decided to organize ourselves into the National Salvation Front, which itself relies on the Romanian Army and encompasses all of the country's healthy forces, regardless of nationality, and all organizations and groups who bravely rose to defend freedom and dignity in the years of totalitarian tyranny. The goal of the National Salvation Front is to establish democracy, liberty, and the Romanian people's dignity.

As of this moment, all power structures of the Ceausescu clan have been dissolved. The government has been dismissed. The State Councils and its institutions are ceasing their activity, all state power has been assumed by the Council of the National Salvation Front. The Higher Military Council, which coordinates all of the activity of the Army and the Ministry of Interior units, will be subordinated to the Council of the National Salvation Front.

All ministries and central bodies, in their current structure, will continue their normal activity, subordinating themselves to the National Salvation Front, in order to ensure the normal development of all economic and social life.

County, municipal, town, and communal councils of the National Salvation Front will be set up in the territory as local power bodies. The militia is called upon to ensure public order, together with the citizens' committees. These local bodies will take all of necessary steps to ensure public supplies of food, electric power, heat, water, public transportation, medical assistance, and the entire trade network.

As a program, the Front proposes the following:

1. To abandon the leading role of a single party and to establish a democratic and pluralistic system of government. [applause from the people in the studio]

2. To organize free elections in April.

3. To separate the legislative, executive, and judiciary powers in the state and to elect all political leaders for one or two mandates, at the most. Nobody should claim power for life.

The Council of the National Salvation Front suggests that in the future the country should be called Romania. [cheers, applause, chants of "Romania"]

A drafting committee of the new constitution will start to operate at once.

4. To restructure the whole national economy in accordance with the criteria of profitability and efficiency. To eliminate the administrative, bureaucratic methods of centralized economic management and to promote free initiative and competence in the management of all economic sectors.

5. To restructure agriculture and to assist the small scale peasant production. To halt the destruction of villages.

6. To reorganize Romanian education in accordance with the current requirements. To reorganize the educational structure on democratic and humanistic bases. To eliminate ideological dogmas that have caused so much damage to the Romanian people, and to promote genuine values of humanity. To eliminate lies and imposture and to establish criteria of competence and justice in all areas of activity. To base the development of the national culture on a new foundation. To take the press, radio, and television from the hands of a despotic family and turn it over to the hands of the people.

7. To observe the rights and freedoms of national minorities and to ensure their full equality with those of the Romanians.

8. To reorganize all of the country's trade, proceeding on the basis of the requirements of primarily satisfying all of the daily needs of Romania's population. In this respect we will end the export of agricultural and foodstuffs, we will reduce the export of oil products, and we will give priority to satisfying the heating and electric power needs of the people.

9. The whole foreign policy of the country should serve the promotion of good-neighborliness, friendship, and peace in the world and should be integrated in the process of building a united Europe, a common home of all the people of this continent. We will observe Romania's international commitments; primarily those to the Warsaw Pact.

10. To promote a domestic and foreign policy subordinated to the needs and the interests of developing the human being. To ensure complete observance of human rights and freedoms, including the right to free movement.

11. By organizing ourselves within this front, we are firmly determined to do our utmost in order to reestablish a civil society in Romania and to guarantee the triumph of democracy, freedom, and dignity of all citizens of the country.

Temporarily, the council will include the following people: Doina Cornea, Ana Blandiana, Mircea Dinescu, Laszlo Tokes, Dumitru Mazilu, Dan Desliu, General Stefan Gusa, General Victor Stanculescu, Aurel Dragos Munteanu, Corneliu Manescu, Alexandru Birladeanu, Silviu Brucan, Petre Roman, Ion Caramitru, Sergiu Nicolaescu, Mihai Montanu, Mihai (Isbat), Gelu-Voican Voiculescu, Dan Martian, Captain Mihail Lupoi, General Voinea, First Rank Captain Emil Dumitrescu, Vasile (Neasca), Cristina Ciortu, Marian Baciu, Bogdan Teodoriu, Eugenia Iorga, Paul Negruzi, Manole Gheorghe, Vladimir Ionescu, Adrian Sirbu, Constantin Cirjan, Geza Domokos, Magdalena Ionescu, Marian Mierla, Constantin Ivanovici, Ovidium Vlad, and Valeriu Bucurescu. [an unidentified person adds "and Ion Iliescu, if you agree"]

For the time being, this is a temporary structure conceived in a very operative manner. The list stays open. This is not the complete composition of the council. We have only mentioned a few names of people who are linked with the changes of which the county is aware. These are people who have proved that they had a spirit of sacrifice in the years of tyranny, young people who were on the barricades these days and endangered their lives, they are representatives of workers, of students, of the intelligentsia, of the Army, and of those forces that have been active and present in the process of installing the new regime of power. Thus, the list stays open and as of tomorrow, we are waiting for proposals from all social categories and forces that have fought and won, in order to be able to complete the composition of the council.

This has been the mandate that I have received, this is the first version of the communique of the program platform of the new body of the state power in Romania. [applause]

National Salvation Front Communique

AU2412120389 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1052 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Report on communique read by Virgil Magureanu of the Council of the National Salvation Front of Romania in Bucharest on 24 December]

[Text] Here are the members of the Council of the National Salvation Front. The document, the communique of the council, will be read by Virgil Magureanu.

[Magureanu] The overthrow of the odious dictatorship of the Ceausescu clan has added a last page to the bloody chronicle of the years of suffering endured by the Romanian people.

Declasse and irresponsible elements, which remained faithful to the tyrant, have tried to continue the terrorist practices of the former regime by resorting to provocations, attacks against civilians, indiscriminately killing unarmed people, attacking public institutions, industrial enterprises, military targets, trade outlets, hospitals, and housing quarters.

The Romanian people have, once again, affirmed their tremendous moral energy unleashed by their desire for freedom.

The Army has done its duty and so has a major part of the workers in the Ministry of Interior.

The revolution has won.

To completely restore the situation and to ensure the tranquility needed for a normal life in our free society, the Council of the National Salvation Front, has decided to adopt extraordinary measures, which are imperative under the current circumstances.

1. Complete and immediate cessation of firing throughout the country. Anyone violating this disposition will be guilty of a crime against the Romanian people and will be punished promptly and mercilessly. Not one more drop of blood should be shed.

At the same time, any acts of vandalism and of destruction, as well as personal revenge are illegal, thus staining the noble nature of our revolution. The guilt of the dictator and of his former lackeys before history and our laws, will be established by tribunals, which will decide with the greatest severity on an appropriate penalty for the action of destroying the country.

2. The Army is the only element authorized to possess arms, the firm arm defending the interests of the people. All those who, during these days, have come into the possession of arms and ammunition, regardless of the circumstances, have to urgently deliver them by Monday, 25 December at 1500 GMT at the latest.

Those who will not respect these provisions, will be guilty of seriously violating the laws and will be punished most severely.

3. The units of the Ministry of Interior will be merged with the units of the Ministry of the National Defense, which is to take over the single command of all troops and all weapons of our country.

The militia bodies and the firemen will preserve all their specific duties, which they have to exercise with great determination.

4. Management and all working people are called upon to ensure the protection of economic, trade, and medical units, and educational, scientific, and cultural establishments.

The Romanian society has to operate normally with the dedicated contribution of each of us.

At the same time, we call on all co-nationals to support the bodies in charge of order in ensuring the integrity of buildings, embassies, and the immunity of diplomats.

5. The bodies of the new structures of democracy must urgently begin their activity of restoring the country by firmly setting themselves up and becoming immediately subordinated to the Council and adopting, together with it, the measures of a political, social, administrative, and economic order; all measures of which are absolutely necessary in the first stages of the reconstruction work.

May the first free New Year bring to Romania, along with the joy of liberation, tranquility and calm which will permit us to assume all the responsibilities of a nation which is affirming its dignity.

The national consensus, the cooperation of the creative forces of our country and of all social categories, of any nationality, constitute a vital condition and the guarantee for fulfilling the basic targets of the revolutionary process in Romania.

The Council of the National Salvation Front.

[Ion Iliescu] I want to apologize for my voice is rather hoarse and I cannot talk too much.

I would like you to take note of the contents of this communique of the Council of the National Salvation Front, taking into consideration the serious events that have occurred in our society as a result of the (?vacuum) of power, that has been created through the overthrow of the dictatorship, and through the negative effects of terrorist acts, which have continued, although, as you see, they are weakening, and as a result of some manifestations of a certain anarchical nature.

It is absolutely necessary for us to achieve unity of action among all forces interested in our country's well-being.

Let us curb any actions that may hamper the improvement of our life, the normal progress of activity in all areas, the ensurance of individual security of all our country's citizens, and normal conditions for the progress of the country's peaceful life.

This is the sense of all these measures that have been proposed in this communique for which we ask the active support of all those interested in the complete achievements of the targets of the revolutionary transformation, genuine revolutionary transformations, which have (?started) in our country.

Thank you.

We have presented to you the Communique of the Council of the National Salvation Front and Ion Iliescu's speech.

Front To Ensure Proper Activity

AU2412162789 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1423 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/12/1989—The Bucharest Municipal Council of the National Salvation Front [NSF] which, from the very beginning, took the Romanian capital city's fate in its hands, undertook further measures for a smooth run of economic activity in all units as well for the ensurance of a normal supply of the population. First of all are the measures to ensure drinking water to the residents, by controlling pumping stations, eliminating defects and controlling the quality of water. Responsible action is taken to continually supply electricity, gas and to ensure district heating.

Special attention has been paid to supplying the hot spots in the capital city, where the youth and workers continue their actions against the terroristic gangs, as well as the residents with sufficient quantities of bread, milk, meat, meat preparations, edible oil, eggs, mineral water, a.o. [among others]

Priority was also given to defending the works, other social and cultural units, especially those on which the terroristic gangs attempt. As the situation returns to a normal, action is to be taken to resume activity.

In connection with the dead and wounded in the capital, all those who did not avoid bullets to overthrow the dictatorship and bring Romania back to liberty and genuine democracy, forces were mobilized to safeguard human lives, the wounded being carried to the hospital where they are given due care. Measures were also taken to bury those who sacrificed their lives for the people's liberty.

Iliescu Directs Front Operations in Bucharest

LD2412123689 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Text] This report by Otto Oltvanyi from Bucharest arrived during our program. Now let us listen to him:

[Olvanyi] In the vicinity of the television building fighting continued during the night and the exchange of fire can be heard even in the lunch hour. Several streets, and the building of the party vehicle pool among them, are in the hands of the insurgents but the [word indistinct] members of Securitate are firing from apartments and rooftops.

On the basis of reports from the population, at the moment there are 48 areas of fighting in Bucharest where vicious and determined [word indistinct] Ceausescu followers are fighting desparately, sometimes shooting at peaceful passers by.

Ion Iliescu, president of the National Salvation Front Council, together with the general staff and military leaders is directing the operations from a protected location. It is probable that the Securitate is searching for their center of operations but the search cannot be successful because the Army, the militia, and the units of the interior organs, which have gone over to the other side, represent an increasingly greater force. Hour by hour, the likelihood is growing that the Army, which is in control of the Bucharest situation will finally liquidate the scattered units.

In the other towns of Romania, the picture varies. In certain places fighting is still going on, but more serious clashes have not yet been reported.

Reports from Timisoara say that the armed fanatical groups are on their last legs. Roads leading out of town are closed and tightly checked so that members of the fleeing Securitate can be captured.

Iliescu Announces Cease-fire, 'Dictator's' Trial

LD2412125589 Budapest MTI in English 1227 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Text] Bucharest, December 24 (MTI)—Otto Oltvanyi, MTI's Bucharest correspondent reports:

Ion Iliescu, president of the National Salvation Front Council, announced at noon on Sunday:

The National Salvation Front Council ordered the complete and immediate cessation of firing, for the entire area of the country. Persons violating this are committing crimes against the Romanian people, and will receive the strictest punishment.

The guilt of the dictator will be determined by a court. The soldiers are the exclusive possessors of weapons. Those who have weapons will have to hand them in on Monday, December 25, by 5 p.m. local time.

The Ministry of the Interior has been placed under the authority of the Ministry of Defence.

Romanian Democratic Party Presents Platform

AU2612171589 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1420 GMT 26 Dec 89

[Text] [Announcer] "Dear television viewers the representative of the Romanian Democratic Party, Adrian Stefanescu, is in the studio now.

And on behalf of the Council of the National Salvation Front (?Vladimir Ionescu), please take a seat.

We have come here to establish, on this occasion, a mode of operation, one which from now on we view as permanent and definitive.

Any discussions of this kind will take place before the whole country.

As you have heard from the communiques on television and—I am not sure—on the radio as well, over loudspeakers in the subway, a meeting was convened this afternoon, innumerable citizens were called on to come to a meeting organized by a party [words indistinct] we do not known exactly who and we do not want to make unverified statements in haste.

What is important is the fact that we have here the representatives of the Democratic Party, whose supporters, the great majority of them, are in front of the Palace Hall, former Central Committee building, which we, in order to definitively clarify these dissensions and to limit any danger (?of further confusion)—I have brought—in order to present the viewpoints of this party—the few points which the political platform includes, which they want to present, and you, the whole country will decide whether or not you have or do not have reasons to adhere to it.

No one forbids such an initiative if it is truly welcome and if it really contributes something for the benefit and in the interest of the people of this country. Please present your points.

[?Stefanescu] Thanks.

First of all I would like to apologize for my appearance after 4 days in the Palace.

[Announcer] Please come to the point.

[?Stefanescu] The outcome of the formation of this party comes from the law of the masses, from those who night after night throughout this period defended us against bullets almost with their bodies.

The mistrust created by the former Nicolae Ceausescu government has roused the people's masses so much that at this time, by all means and at all costs, they not even want to hear about what has been.

This is the result of the formation of this new party. You realize that in 4 days we have not had a lot of time to edit a proper platform.

[Announcer] Please read it because people have to know what kind of party it is, otherwise it does not mean anything to them.

[?Stefanescu] Yes, yes. [words unintellible—two people speak at the same time] I wanted to prepare a somewhat shorter version.

[Announcer] Please read on.

[?Stefanescu] The name of our country will be Romania; elimination from the Constitution of the leading role of the Romanian Communist Party; legalization of all political parties created in the revolutionary process for the establishment of political pluralism and genuine democracy in Romania; observance of human rights; Release of all political detainees, the right to free expression of all our country's citizens, free access to mass media, press, and television; establishment of an investigation commission to enquire into the abuses committed by all state bodies and organizations during Ceausescu's dictatorship; equality of rights for all the citizens of our homeland, irrespective of nationality, sex, religion, and political affiliation; the right of citizens to work, travel, and practise religion; transition from state socialist and cooperative ownership to gradual reprivatization of certain areas of the economy and agriculture.

[?Ionescu] Well, these are many points, even if not all of them resemble those of the Front. This is exactly what I wanted to ask: have you read the political program of the National Salvation Front?

[?Stefanescu] I have to admit that in view of what has happened in these days, we did not have a lot of time to read. But if we express the same thing then it means that we actually think in the same way.

[?Ionescu] That means, that you are with us. Please, please, now, on leaving I will hand you our political program and you can study it. You will see that there is nothing of what you said here that is not envisaged in our program.

In your capacity as spokesman of the people gathered in front of the Palace Hall, I would like you to become our spokesman there and inform them about these similarities, which go as far as to be almost identical. One must [word indistinct] more ample program. If you necessarily want to remain a separate faction, we have nothing against it. The important thing is to have supporters. We wish you success.

[?Stefanescu] Thank you. I want to tell those who are now gathered at the rally in front of the Palace Hall that the aim for which they have been cheering all this afternoon has been achieved. The television has received us. We have been able to present our program. [commotion, several people speak at once]

[?Stefanescu] We will get there in no time and will talk to be people.

[Unidentified speaker] The Army cannot do its duty at the Palace Hall, if you do not leave it.

[?Stefanescu] (?This is understandable.)

[Second unidentified speaker] The television studio thanks you for participating in this discussion."

National Christian Peasant Party Set Up

AU2612134089 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1141 GMT 26 Dec 89

["The National Christian Peasant Party Is Formed"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/12/1989—It is announced that the National Christian Peasant party P.C.N.T. was set up in Bucharest, and the first issue of

the organ of its National Organizing Committee RENASTEREA (REAWAKENING) was put out.

The P.C.N.T. Proclamation published by RENASTEREA, shows that "the party sets to itself to achieve the nation's moral rehabilitation on a Christian and peasant foundation which for two thousand years proved to be the Romanian nation's backbone."

"The party, the proclamation goes on, will openly defend Christian morals, the dignity of peasants and industrial workers, as well as of intellectuals, the Romanians' distinctive features in the concert of nations."

The P.C.N.T. draft programme makes provision for: religion as subject taught in school, equal church for all, an end to the material and spiritual destruction of the Romanian peasant and of Romanian villages, the dismantlement of producer cooperative farms: the farmers will till their land alone or in free association, the setting of society on an ecological basis.

The P.C.N.T. sends its message and adheres to the National Salvation Front.

The Proclamation published in RENASTEREA also announces that after the necessary preparations the P.C.N.T. intends to call its National Congress on Friday, 2 February 1990.

The headquarters of the P.C.N.T. National Organizing Committee are in the Titulescu House, 47 Kisseleff Rd., Bucharest.

This committee includes among others Doina Cornea, poet Ion Alexandru, actor Ion Caramitru, Orthodox Bishop Justinian Maramuresanu, Prof Ion Manzatu, poets Aurel Dragos Munteanu and Marin Sorescu, Roman Catholic Bishop Ioan Robu, Sandor Kanyadi, historians Paul Schuster and Alexandru Zub.

Local Bodies of National Salvation Front Elected

LD2512150189 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 25 Dec 89

[Text] In Tirgu Mures, Karoly Kiraly was elected chairman of the Maros County Council of the National Salvation Front.

Andras Suto, writer; [name indistinct], general manager of a chemical combinate; Andras Tokes, teacher and the brother of Laszlo Tokes; and Kinga Illyes, the well-known actress are also among the members.

In Miercurea Ciuc, Imre Pataki, Director of the Timber Industrial Enterprise, was elected chairman of the county committee of the National Salvation Front.

Several Hungarians were given posts in the local leadership of the Cluj organization, among them Edgar Balogh, Sandor Kanyadi, and Aladar Laszloffy.

Embassy Staff in Tel Aviv Join 'Rebel Forces'

TA2312101989 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0958 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Here is a statement just in from the Romanian Embassy staffers in Tel Aviv announcing that they are joining the Romanian rebel forces. The Romanian Embassy staffers say they are in constant contact with the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem.

Well then, this is further evidence that one can say almost for certain that Ceausescu's regime has been eradicated. To repeat, the staffers of the Romanian Embassy in Tel Aviv have just announced that they are joining the Romanian rebel forces. We congratulate them.

Ministry Letter Supports National Salvation Front

AU2312203589 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1839 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 23/12/1989—In a letter addressed to the Council of the National Salvation Front, the personnel of the Ministry of Labor, in unity with the whole Romanian nation, express their full adhesion to the program-platform of the National Salvation Front.

We will do our best to attain the targets in the domain of labor and social security comprised in this document, in support of the collectives of working people, for the smooth run of the economic activity, for the prompt settlement of all labor and social questions, the letter shows.

People have peacefully seized power in all localities of Mehedinti County. The Provisional County Council of the National Salvation Front coordinates the whole activity with the support of the Army and by collaboration with the militia bodies. The whole economic activity progresses normally. Food supply is ensured.

The citizens of Pitesti Municipality and the other urban localities in Arges County participated in the night of December 22 to 23 in peaceful and enthusiastic demonstrations, that recorded no incident. The county and town councils of the National Salvation Front were set up, as well as a part of the commune council.

In all economic and social-cultural units defense formations were made up of civilians as well as military personnel. The productive activity, the transport and the population's supply with electricity, water and food have not been disturbed.

The almost half million inhabitants of Iasi City live the unbelievable joy produced by the overthrow of the criminal regime of saddest remembrance—Ceausescu's. The main thoroughfares of the city continue to look like a living stream dominated by the satisfaction of dignity regained by soul and conscience, a dignity shamelessly humiliated by the ruling clique for almost one quarter of a century.

The county committee of the National Salvation Front addressed an appeal to calm and reason, discipline and order, to a responsible attitude, for the great victory won to be fully consolidate.

Oprea Support for National Salvation Front

TA2412155289 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Text] Istanbul (A.A)—Romanian First Assistant Premier Gheorghe Oprea said on Friday that he supported the movement of freedom in his country and will contribute to the new administration's success, after returning home.

Oprea had arrived in Ankara on Monday [18 December] for the joint economic commission talks between the two countries. After Romanian head of state Nicolae Ceausescu was toppled, he had declared that he would return to his country.

Speaking to journalists at the Romanian Chief Consulate in Istanbul, Oprea said that he was unable to return home because of the weather conditions but was following the developments in his country.

Stressing that he supported the freedom movement in his country full-heartedly, Oprea said "I was sincerely very happy to hear that Romania is eventually free. Being a Romanian citizen I will do whatever I can for my country."

"I support the movement of freedom in Romania and will return home the first chance. Romania is my home, my country, and [I] will return there for the success of the new administration and to take part in the Romanian National Salvation Front" he said.

Asked whether he will be tried in Romania after his return, he said, "No, I will not be tried for I have not committed any crime."

He went on to say that Ceausescu and his wife will be tried by the people because of their wrongdoings and everything in his country has started to settle by now.

Oprea, who said that some clashes still continued in his country between the people and groups against the movement, added "But we shall overcome this. The new administration of Romania and the military has decided to hold negotiations and end the civil war."

Meanwhile, the Romanian Chief Consulate in Istanbul announced that it supported the National Salvation Front.

A written statement sent to AA by Romanian Chief Consul S. Dascalescu said that they fully supported the program declared by the Romanian National Front.

Embassy Officials Support New Leadership

LD2412062389 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0409 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Text] Bucharest, Dec 24 (TANJUG)—A number of Romanian embassies have backed the new authorities in Bucharest.

According to Radio Free Romania, the diplomats vowed to serve the people and the country's new leadership.

The National Salvation Committee has also received a telegram of support from Romanian workers currently engaged on the building of a cement plant in Iraq. The workers said they had honoured all those who "sacrificed their lives for the foundations of a new, democratic Romania".

Reportage on Continuing Events in Bucharest

Continued Fighting

LD2212214389 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] We have just heard the following news: Fighting is going on in Bucharest between the internal security formations and the Army. The soldiers supporting the uprising have occupied the Presidential Palace on Republic Square. The employees of Bucharest Radio are issuing appeals for help because the Securitate armed men, who support Ceausescu, are shooting at the building. Fighting has also broken out again in Brasov. According to other reports, Securitate units have surrendered on Republic Square, Bucharest.

In Bucharest, the Securitate's formations are attacking also the telephone exchanges which ensures the radio lines. The Securitate were unable to maintain control of the Presidential Palace. When the Army penetrated the building, they escaped via underground passages to the party headquarters. Bucharest Radio reported that the party academy and the most important presidential holiday resort, which are very difficult to mop up owing to secret passages, are still under the control of the Securitate.

Security Forces Surrender

LD2212203989 Budapest MTI in English 1942 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Bucharest, December 22 (MTI)—Otto Oltvanyi, MTI's Bucharest correspondent, reports:

The Army units have launched a final showdown in the centre of Bucharest, against the Securitate forces positioned in the building of the central party headquarters.

After a two-hour gun-battle, the security forces in the vicinity of the square surrendered, and the liberating Army units took possession of the square, and a rally began immediately. Later on, an appeal was made to the crowd to pull back, so as to let through the assault of the

military units. Resistance is declining. The forces of the uprising are beginning to regain their positions in Bucharest.

Army Storms Committee Building

LD2212201689 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1952 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Bucharest (ADN)—This evening the Romanian Army succeeded in storming into the building of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee in Bucharest, in whose cellars units from the Ministry of the Interior have barricaded themselves. According to information from the television, the building was blasted and is in flames. The population was called on through loudspeakers not to take the law into their own hands with regard to members of the Interior Ministry. These people will be properly judged.

Troops loyal to Ceausescu forced their way into Bucharest as darkness fell. There was bitter fighting throughout the city. According to television reports, demonstrators were subjected to machine-gun fire. There are hundreds of dead and wounded.

Military Broadcasts Appeals

AU2212195789 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1813 GMT 22 Dec 89

["Bucharest Demonstrators Take Over the Headquarters of the CC of the RCP"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/12/1989—Actor Ion Caramitru announced on the television that Nicolae Ceausescu could be on the military airport near Titu, a town in southern Romania.

Lt.-Gen. Andrei Chitac, commander of Bucharest Garrison, spoke on the television urging the Armed Forces and the troops of the Ministry of the Interior to support political transformations under way in this country, to respond to whoever would attempt to hamper the present democratic socialist developments in Romania.

Col.-Gen. Nicolae Militaru, commander of the second army, said he regretted the fact that the Army was made a party to "this crime." "Children, old people, women, innocent people have died," he said. The speaker called on all generals who have commanding posts in the Romanian Army "to stop the slaughter."

It was an appeal that he made also to the commanders of the Ministry of the Interior troops to withdraw them to their garrisons.

Those who have the right, he said, will investigate the circumtances under which General Milea, the minister of defence, has died.

The speaker urged that "all flights from Romania" be stopped.

People Take Over Radio, TV

AU2212194389 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/12/1989—Friday, December 22, at noon the radio and TV stations in Romania have been taken over by representatives of the Bucharest demonstrators. On their behalf actor Ion Caramitru and film director Sergiu Nicolaescu, poet Mircea Dinescu and a representative of the Army addressed the people an appeal calling for calm, quiet and order. At the same time calls have been addressed to the Army and the forces of the Ministry of Internal Affairs so that they would not shoot the demonstrators.

Actor and film director Sergiu Nicolaescu invited the workers to stop working and to gather in the television square, in order to safeguard freedom. He showed that the demonstrators agree that a delegation of theirs should negotiate with government and party representatives questions concerning the future of the country. We have to deal loyally, honestly with those who still lead the country, he said.

Poet Mircea Dinescu showed that representatives of the United Workers' Front of Romania, workers, farmers, intellectuals work on a proclamation for the liberation of the country. He urged the ministries of defence and the interior to put until evening the necessary transport means at the disposal of the representatives of the Revolutionary Committee of Timisoara so as to jointly work out this proclamation. Mircea Dinescu also invited representatives of the Army and the Ministry of the Interior to the television station to contact the editing committee and talk to the population. A representative of the Armed Forces took the floor in order to give assurances that the Romanian military are on the people's side. The soldiers took off the magazines from their weapons, they did not fire on the population. He urged order and organization, the avoiding of any incident, the patriotic guards to keep order. He announced that at the present moment he did not know where Ceausescu was.

Renewed Fighting

LD2212185689 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] The Ceausescu regime has collapsed. Unfortunately, we also have bad news from Bucharest. We should have liked to begin this newscast with many reports from Bucharest, but it is simply impossible to make contact with the Romanian capital and the MTI correspondent there, Otto Oltvanyi.

Thus, we have compiled today's roundup in the editorial office. First Otto Oltvanyi reported by telephone that Bucharest is on fire. The American news agency AP has reported that pro-Ceausescu forces have launched an attack in several parts of the city. Reports are coming in of dead and injured in all parts of the city.

More bad news, unfortunately. When evening set in, shots of guns and machine-gun fire, were heard in Bucharest. Shooting heard from Palace Square and from the area of television headquarters began a few minutes after 1700 GMT. Presumably the Securitate [security forces] units are pushing forward, although they had been taken out of the capital during the midday hours. Television has issued an appeal that everyone should remain on the streets and fight against the murderers as long as they have a drop of blood in their bodies. We also have the report that the prime minister and the government have resigned in Bucharest. The report of Ceausescu's capture still has not been confirmed. Bucharest Radio is broadcasting appeals again and again in which the citizens are called to the headquarters of radio and television. The formations of the Ploiesti Securitate are attacking Bucharest's old international airport.

However, it is definitely good news that the Hungarian Democratic Council [magyar demokrata tanacs] has been formed in Bucharest; Geza Domokos, director of Kriterion publishers, has been elected its chairman. Another good news-item, Cluj regional radio will soon again begin broadcasting on the 909 medium-wave band, I imagine in the Hungarian-language.

TV 'No Longer in Danger'

LD2312014089 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 0122 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Pickup report from Bucharest Television]

[Excerpt] [Announcer] [passage ommitted] An officer has just entered and it seems that the television station is no longer in danger.

[unidentified Officer, in Romanian with superimposed Hungarian translation] I have come here for everyone to see that the Army is in control of the situation.

Most of Romania Under Army Control

AU2312122789 Vienna Television Service in German 1200 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] According to latest reports, which are based on statements made by the chief of general staff of the Romanian Army, the Army already has most of Romania under control. Furthermore, the Soviet news agency TASS reports that fighting is still going on against some armed units of the Securitate, according to the chief of general staff.

TANJUG on Continued Fighting

LD2312224589 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2153 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Dec (TANJUG)—Tonight the fighting between the Army, supported by the people, and troops loyal to the former head of state and party, Nicolae Ceausescu, is continuing in the four main districts of the city.

The most heated situation is still around the television building from which the National Salvation Committee broadcasts its uninterrupted program under the title of Television of Free Romania. Machine guns and anti-aircraft artillery are being deployed there, shooting in bursts, and those who are familiar with this say that fire is also coming from light armored vehicles. There are also tracer bullets whizzing through the air.

The second battleground is the Military Academy building and the building of the Ministry of Defense. Somewhat shorter and rarer bursts of fire are heard from there.

The third battleground is in the vicinity of the radio building, and a little further away, around the Presidential Palace, which was the site of fierce fighting yesterday. Tonight, an as yet unidentified, multi-story building is on fire in this district. There are hotels, restaurants, banks, and several minor security points in that district. Bursts of fire from infantry weapons and those mounted on light armored vehicles surround the flames rising high in the sky.

There are also sporadic bursts and shots in the cities center.

The streets are deserted with television calls on the population to support the National Salvation Committee. They closed their session tonight with the call "We will win, We will win."

This signalled the end of television broadcasting as Bucharest's citizens resumed their watch.

Gunfire Followed by Silence

LD2312230189 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 2210 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] [Announcer] Defense Ministry spokesman Gyorgy Keleti has come into the studio. I imagine you have important information.

[Keleti] Yes, I have telephoned our evaluation group, from where I received the information that at 2200, there was sporadic firing on Palace Square in Bucharest, where the Securitate men who were entrenched in the State Council headquarters were being smoked out. I was fortunately able to speak with Bucharest 3 minutes ago. They say that after this, approximately between 2220-2230 hours, there was more intensified shooting. This lasted for a short time. At the present moment, there is virtually complete silence in Bucharest. I thought this was important to say because reports are conflicting. I thought it would reassure the viewers, before going to bed on the day before Christmas Eve, that it appears the problems are being resolved in Bucharest.

[announcer] I agree with you.

Fighting Confined to Cities' Center

AU2312165789 Paris AFP in English 1631 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Report by Ricardo Ustarroz]

[Text] Bucharest, Dec 23 (AFP)—Romanian Army troops backing the new authorities and snipers loyal to ousted dictator Nicolae Ceausescu were still fighting here in the capital Saturday as night fell.

But the clashes had fallen off in sharpness and witnesses said the Ceausescu supporters had withdrawn around the headquarters of the Communist Party Central Committee and the presidential palace, linked by tunnels in the city centre.

Most of the shooting was in a radius of about a kilometre (half a mile) from central Republic Square, though isolated clashes were reported further afield.

The heaviest fighting was early in the afternoon, when automatic weapons fire was heard non-stop for an hour on end. The snipers who have fallen back on the centre were cut off from the rest of Bucharest by a ring of military armour.

After 5 p.m. local time (1500 GMT), when it was already dark, this correspondent could hear sporadic explosions and the dull thud of mortar fire. The few cars still on the streets were moving flat out, horns blaring.

One witness said that Army strategy seemed to be to avoid using heavy artillery to crack down on the central pocket of resistance, but added that regular troops appeared to have the situation well in hand.

Reports of 'Fierce Artillery Duel'

LD2312031989 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0200 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Bucharest, December 23 (TANJUG)—The situation in Bucharest is becoming more and more dramafilled since about 0300 hours local time this morning. Bucharest is now living through its most dramatic moments.

Secret police [Securitate] forces have entered Bucharest TV Station. In certain locations in the city, every step is being disputed and every inch in streets.

It has turned out that Romania's regular Army units are more poorly armed than security forces.

A fierce artillery duel is being fought only a few streets from TANJUG's press bureau and the Yugoslav Embassy Zone.

Generals Arrested

LD2312015189 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 0124 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Pickup report from Bucharest Television]

[Text] [Announcer] [Romanian voice in background] There is an important piece of news which has just arrived.

We inform you, on behalf of the leadership of the Front leading the nation that 10 minutes ago, General (?Pasilnicu), General (?Dinceri), have been arrested. They are under the supervision of General (?Iushev), who has arrested them.

We are asking General Iulian Vlad to surrender, and to join the Romanian Army.

The aforementioned name is that of the commander of the Romanian Securitate.

'30-40 Large Explosions' Reported

LD2312011289 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 0047 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Excerpts] [Defense Minstry Spokesman Keleti] According to our most recent information, there were 30-40 large explosions in the last 2-3 hours in Bucharest.

[Announcer] Can we say what caused the explosions?

[Keleti] They were probably timed explosions which the Securitate previously planted. This means that they counted on this otherwise unexpected turn of events.

The Romanian authorities are asking the people to immediately alert them if they see an unidentifiable explosive device.

It is conceivable that they have blown up various gas plants, and other telecommunications and telephone centers which would cut links with the outside world.

It is my feeling that the Hungarian Defense Minister currently cannot make contact for this very reason.

We are trying everything. The minister and the chief of General Staff are phoning the Defense Ministry on postal and other special lines.

We are worried for two reasons: first, the events. Second, tomorrow we wanted to deliver supplies which are indispensably necessary for the population [passage ommitted].

The defense minister has to decide, and I am sure he will do so with the necessary responsibility, whether these vehicles should move out. For an unarmed soldier can only cross the Romanian-Hungarian border, taking food; providing he can get there in complete safety. We will consider this and will make the decision accordingly.

Shooting Reported in TV Building

LD2312005189 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 0042 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] [First unidentified speaker] At the moment I have very bad news. There is no more electricity in the

Romanian Television building. They are continuing to talk in the dark, and are calling for the immediate help of the Romanian people.

Apparently they are shooting in the corridors.

[Second unidentified speaker] In the building?

[First unidentified speaker] Yes. They are fighting in the building's corridors.

Battle for Television Station

LD2412101289 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 0955 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Excerpt] The battle for the possession of the television station claimed the life of 5,000 people in the city of Bucharest during the Friday and Saturday night. This news was confirmed today by the provisional Romanian leadership. [passage omitted]

Sporadic Fighting Continues

LD2412190589 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Report by MTI correspondent Otto Oltvanyi from Bucharest]

[Text] Even though the National Salvation Front issued its cease-fire appeal there is still unrest. Fighting continues—albeit sporadically—in Bucharest and in other towns of the country where the Securitate still has forces. They are holding their positions and are launching surprise attacks.

In Bucharest, heavy weapons fire rumbled in the area of the television building in the afternoon. Fighting broke out again in Palace Square too, where there are still Securitate forces in nearby houses. In the capital, the military leadership is in control of the situation. According to their statements, the terrorists and commando formations are hidden currently on 20 streets, in 15 large apartment blocks, and in two cemetries. They are resolutely fighting to the end and they are also killing innocent people.

It has not been possible for a comprehensive tally of damages to be compiled, but it is known that a quarter of the foodshops in the third and fourth districts have been damaged. The Palestinian Embassy in Bucharest has issued a statement in which it welcomes the victory gained by the Romanian people, and expresses its wish for cooperation between the Palestinian and Romanian people.

Alarming news from the countryside has come mainly from Arad. During the midday hours, fighting broke out again at the people's council, at the telephone exchange, and in other parts of the town, where the Securitate units are shooting. In spite of this, in Arad the Army and patriotic guard have control of the town and they have launched a military operation to eliminate the final concentrations. In spite of the fighting, the humanitarian deliveries sent from Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and France have arrived in Arad.

There is calm in Cluj. 24 December has been dedicated to the martyrs. When dusk fell, candles were lit in Freedom Square, at other squares and places where there were casualties. The asphalt which had been soaked in blood was covered in flowers.

Army in Control of Airport

AU2412121489 Paris AFP in English 1138 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Text] Vienna, Dec 24 (AFP)—The Romanian Army, rallied to the new Romanian Government after the overthrow of dictator Nicolae Ceausescu, Sunday took control of the Bucharest International Airport, an Austrian radio correspondent reported.

But the on-the-spot radio report said that the airport, north of the capital, would remain closed until further notice.

The airport shut down on Saturday amid fierce fighting between the Army and secret police units loyal to Mr. Ceausescu, who was deposed in a popular uprising on Friday.

The correspondent said that at 1100 GMT Sunday, clashes were continuing at strategic parts of the capital, notably around the presidential palace, the television station, the Defence Ministry and the Intercontinental Hotel where the press is based.

The Securitate, or secret police, were keeping up sniper fire at Army units from the rooftops.

[Vienna ORF Teletext in German at 1145 GMT on 24 Dec in a similar report says: "This morning the Army brought all strategically important places under control, according to Bucharest radio. 'Securitate' units withdrew from the television station and also from the airport, but still kept the buildings surrounded. At the airport, which is closed, many people were killed when soldiers mistook reinforcements for 'Securitate' members."]

Attack on Canal System Planned

AU2412112089 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 1000 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Text] This morning the Deutschlandfunk correspondent in Budapest reported that Army and militia might be planning an attack on the underground tunnel system in Bucharest, where the members of the secret police are said to have their supply depots.

Anti-Ceausescu Forces Seek Soviet Help

AU2312094889 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0850 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Here is radio station Bucharest, Romania. We have been informed that, through the embassy of the Soviet Union, help has been requested from the Soviet

Embassy, because the terrorists have resorted to the use of helicopters through foreign interventionists.

Soviet Embassy Promises Military Help

AU2312091389 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0847 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] We have been informed that the Soviet Embassy has been contacted and has promised us military help.

Defense Minister on Strengths of Securitate, Army

LD2312222789 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] We have spoken with Defense Ministry spokesman Gyorgy Keleti, who says that the Securitate has approximately 70,000 soldiers, who are extremely well armed. The Romanian Army has slightly more than 100,000 people. The Ministry spokesman said that in spite of the fact that the Securitate units are holding their ground so well, it appears that the Army might gain the upper hand soon.

Death Toll 70-80,000; Securitate Control Airport

LD2412192789 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Report by Correspondent Jozsef Orosz from Bucharest]

[Text] Every 5 minutes Bucharest radio repeats the appeal first heard at midday, that civilians should lay down their arms by 0500 [0400 GMT] tomorrow and hand them over to the Armed Forces. However, up to now the appeal by the Council of National Salvation has not had any effect, since the political prisoners, who were released through yesterday's amnesty—they may number several thousand—have pledged vengeance and obtained weapons.

The increasingly violent shooting in Bucharest has claimed another life since noon today. A Securitate group near the center of the city shot down a passerby.

According to authoritative sources, so far there have been 70,000- 80,000 deaths in the Romanian revolution. The number of injured reaches 300,000.

Several times Ion Iliescu has has appeared on television and reaffirmed that the Council of the National Salvation Front is in control of the situation in the entire country. However, order will only be obtained by a further serious loss of blood.

In the capital, the party building, where the Council, or to use its other name—the new government—is, albeit inside and not outside, again was shot at. The Securitate once again emerged from the unmapped passages nine storys underground and opened fire on those inside the building. The Securitate units continue to hold their own, and the isolated groups still have not been eliminated in spite of the fact that the Armed Forces today carried out troop concentrations.

The international airport is still controlled by Securitate units, the Romanian military leadership has confirmed, and aircraft are not being received.

Geza Domokos, member Council of National Salvation, said in his afternoon television speech that they are endeavoring to secure a collective guarantee of nationality rights in Romania.

Prisoners Rebel; Shooting Resumes in Bucharest

LD2512182289 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 25 Dec 89

[Text] [Announcer] Jozsef Orosz reports from Bucharest.

[Orosz] A few minutes before 1830, a prison rebellion broke out in a prison near Bucharest. About 500 common criminals are involved. The guard is trying to hold them because the Army has not arrived yet. Some 4,000 people life in the village. The inmates allegedly possess weapons.

Shooting has just begun in Bucharest. I hear the sound of fire in the town center. Already in the late afternoon everybody was chased away from the area of the Party Headquarters and the Presidential Palace and the square was emptied. This part of the town is cordoned off by the police. The sound of firing is increading. Bucharest is facing a difficult night.

Health Minister Reduces Casualty Estimates

AU2512111589 Paris AFP in English 1101 GMT 25 Dec 89

[Text] Bucharest, Dec 25 (AFP)—Around 500 people have been killed and 2,500 wounded here since street battles erupted on Friday, Health Minister Victor Ciobanu told a press conference here Monday.

He said that "several thousand" had died throughout the country, but described an earlier estimate of 70,000 dead as "very exaggerated".

Situation in Romania Slowly Returning to Normal

LD2512094989 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 25 Dec 89

[Text] In Romania life is beginning to get back to normal in most areas of the country. In many factories and plants people are back at work and the agricultural plants are sending consignments to the town continuously. The waterworks are protected by Army units everywhere and it was announced on the radio that throughout the country the water is drinkable.

According to an MTI correspondent, public transportation has started to operate again in Bucharest, and people there are on their way to work because in Romania, despite its being Christmas, today is officially a working day.

Bread and milk deliveries have begun and food and aid consignments are arriving from abroad. In Bucharest,

however, the Central University library is almost completely gutted and many apartments are uninhabitable. At midnight last night, Bucharest television greeted the people with a Christmas tree decorated with the new Romanian national flag.

In Tirgu Mures, the Army has been in control of the situation for 2 days. The last of the fierce fighting took place on 23 December, when some 40 people died. We received information by phone from a local resident that the provisional committee of the Free Democratic Front in Romania was formed in the town. Both Romanians and Hungarians will participate in the Front.

In Timisoara, fierce fighting continues near the two cemeteries. The Securitate terrorists are firing indiscriminately at passerbys, as well as specifically targetting the Army. In other parts of the town, as in the central square, there is calm. Public transportation is operating and the people went to their workplaces to be protected from bandits.

We received information from a local resident that today, in Opera Square, a mass demonstration will take place for the freedom of Romania. The town is accessable.

Resumption of Normal Traffic Reported

AU2612053889 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 25 Dec 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/12/1989—According to the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications, starting Monday, December 25, all aircraft that had to remain abroad can return to the homeland at the Otopeni Airport in Bucharest. Today two of the first airplanes carrying medicines sent from many countries, various organizations or individuals, as a sign of solidarity with the Romanian people's fight, could land.

T..fic is back to normal at the Baneasa Airport in Bucharest, too, as well as the other airports in Romania which can work at normal capacity.

Railways and roads are fully operational and passenger and freight trains and buses travel according to schedule.

The necessary conditions for installations to work at capacity are in place also in the post and telecommunications.

Timisoara Situation Slowly Comes Under Control

Water Poisoned, Elsewhere

LD2212203889 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1450 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Statement by General Apostolescu, representative of the Interior Ministry; Apostolescu speaks in Romanian with superimposed Hungarian translation; date not given—recorded from Romanian Television]

[Text] I am General Apostolescu, speaking on behalf of the Interior Ministry's Security Department. We are aware of the role of the Interior Ministry workers in this historical process and we are aware of the consequences of the role which they have played so far. I appeal to Comrade Minister Vlad to take every measure to prevent certain catastrophes which would affect the national economy and human lives. I am thinking primarily of (?unpolluted water). Every effort must be taken in the interest of the people, so that the Interior Ministry should puruse the interest of this people, [word indistinct] and that every person subordinate to him should ensure, through all means, peace and the state's security.

Should I discuss the matter of water? We have now received information in connection with the water. Take care! Certain elements have poisoned the water, (?the people) should not drink from it, in Sibiu and Timisoara. They should drink only water from deep wells, with medical advice. This also applies in Craiova and elsewhere, as well.

We, on behalf of the Army, have made a special decision on behalf of the Committee of National Defense, as a consequence of the situation which has developed, that Romanian Radio and Television, the Central Committee headquarters, Republic Palace and the telephone exchange should be defended—that is, in the interest of the entire country. For precisely this reason, the command is sending armored troops here to defend these establishments. They are not going with aggressive objectives. They are bearing flags with the national colors, we can recognize them from here. Allow them, without difficulty, to take their place. Within a very short time, squads of paratroopers will defend the Central Committee headquarters. This is important because there are documents there of incalculable value for revealing the people who did evil things. Only with them will we be able to condemn them for their crimes.

Armored troops are going to the following premises: radio- television headquarters, Republic Palace, the Post Office Palace and the Central Committee headquarters. Their purpose is to defend the documents there.

Sporadic Shootings Resume

LD2512112689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1024 GMT 25 Dec 89

[Text] Timisoara, 25 Dec (TANJUG)—After a relatively quiet night, when only sporadic shootings could be heard, fierce machine gun fire broke out earlier this morning. It appears that shooting is taking place near the district militia building. There, as we have learned, a group of terrorists managed to barricade themselves in the building.

The Yugoslav consulate general in Timisoara was hit by two bullets around 1100 [0100 GMT]. One bullet hit the facade and another entered through a window half an hour later. The Romanian officer, a member of the consulate's security guard, maintains that those were

stray bullets from the banks of the Bega River where occasional shooting still is going on.

The consulate, which is located near the apartments of the secret police members which were searched yesterday, has been guarded by the Army since last night. The new authorities decided on this move since our consulate is the only foreign office in Timisoara and in fact, the only link to the world for journalists. The events of this morning only confirmed the justification of the decision.

Life in the city is beginning to slowly normalize. The Timisoara people were urged to report for work, so there are more people on the streets. Streetcars and trolley buses have begun operating, as well as taxis.

The news has arrived that this morning an as-yet unidentified member of the Security Service, who the local committee believes was the head of the Timisoara traffic police, was shooting at people who were standing in line for bread from his car.

This morning, an ambulance from Vrsac drove Zeljko Sajin, a Zagreb Television reporter, who got out of bed without any help and is feeling well, and John Demisescu, a reporter of the AP agency, from Timisoara to Yugoslavia. Unfortunately, Pasquale Modica, a photo journalist of the AGF agency, who is in serious condition and could not be transported, and John Talibuk, a NEW YORK TIMES reporter who received serious injuries but whose life is not in danger, had to remain in Timisoara.

Ceausescu Followers Parachute In

LD2312004889 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 0020 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] [Announcer] Gyoergy Sebes has just told me that MTI is on the line.

[Marton] I am Laszlo Marton, from the foreign editorial department of MTI.

The lastest news is that shootings broke out after midnight in Timosoara. Certain sources say that Ceausescu's followers dropped into the town by parachute and opened fire on the population. Other competent sources have also informed the MTI foreign editorial department about the shootings in Timisoara.

For the moment, that is all I can tell you.

TANJUG Correspondent on Situation

LD2412111189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0943 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Report by TANJUG special correspondent Dragan Janjic]

[Text] Timisoara, 24 Dec (TANJUG)—The news of Ceausescu's arrest was celebrated yesterday in Timisoara, albeit with a great deal of precaution. At home, behind closed shutters, people toasted the final fall of the notorious dictator. Thus the danger of making mass gatherings targets for the terrorists was avoided. Fighting between the Army and the remnants of the Special Police [Securitate] began early in the evening. Heavy machine-guns were used. In the course of the night the fighting moved to the town's Linden Way district, where a border unit is stationed. Several detonations echoed during the night, and fierce shooting took place this morning. Activists of the Committee for Democracy have full control over the town. Almost all crossings are well guarded. In the center of the town young men with armbands halt and check every car and pedestrian. The men, who apparently operate as a well-trained people's militia, have only batons and clubs as weapons. In Timisoara, if what can be seen on the streets is anything to judge by, firearms are carried only by soldiers. The same situation applies in the town's center, where fighting has occurred in the past days. Beyond a shadow of a doubt, exceptional courage is needed for an unarmed man to spend day and night in a street echoing with bursts of machine gun fire. Groups of well-trained desperados, the ones who are aware of the crimes they committed and the fate awaiting them, are fought. They refrain from nothing, and shoot at whatever gets in front of them.

Moving around the town, especially this morning, is very risky, so press reports lack details. One, nevertheless, gets the impression that fierce resistance mounted by members of the special police cannot be sustained for long. Occassionally news is heard of their having been arrested or executed. This morning shooting increased because the members of the secret police are seemingly trying to force their way out of the towns center. Strict controls in almost all Timisoara suggest that the local Committee for Democracy is becoming increasingly organized, and that it is capable of controlling the situation.

An announcement on television this morning called on the people to hand in their arms and cease their actions. It was repeated that the Army and the committee, which are being formed as the organs of interim authority, are in control of situation.

2,000 Securitate Resist Army

LD2312133789 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Reports from Timisoara say that a group of foreign journalists have been deported from Romania. At the same time, some 2,000 security men loyal to Nicolae Ceausescu are continuing to resist the Army's attack, in the city.

'Heavy firing' Heard

LD2312215889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1958 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Timisoara, 23 Dec (TANJUG)—Heavy firing from automatic weapons can again be heard this evening coming from the center of Timisoara. The remnants of forces loyal to the dictator Ceausescu are, under cover of darkness, continuing to wage a struggle against army units, which the people are supporting.

Having learned from the harsh experience of last night, the citizens of Timisoara have withdrawn from the streets.

Efforts To Restore Normalcy

AU2412173389 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1627 GMT 24 Dec 89

["News From the Country"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/12/1989—Despite the last desperate attempts of individuals or groups of fanatics who want to produce panic and cause victims among the population, the working people in Timisoara and the whole Timis County work for restoring to normalcy and economic activity, first of all the units supplying the population with strictly necessary goods: bread, milk, and meat products. All these units, and other units of economic, social and strategic importance, are strictly watched by the patriotic forces and the military. The access ways into the city are watched so that criminals towards the people may not enter or escape. Everyday, hundreds of young people join the watch, order bodies, and patriotic guards.

In the last twenty-four hours no events causing human victims have been reported in Bihor County. Life has gone on normally; enterprises and institutions are functioning according to their working schedules.

In all urban and rural localities of Arges County life and economic and social activities have returned to normal. Action is taken everywhere with dedication to secure the operation of all productive units at optimum parameters. Measures have been taken for railway freight and passenger traffic to function well. Bread, milk, dairy products, meat, etc. have been supplied in good conditions.

Situation in Sibiu Reported

LD2312160889 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1429 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Bucharest Television as reported live by Hungarian Television, says: The students in the Sibiu Military Academy are endeavoring to maintain order, together with the Army, but it is reported from Sibiu—from where we had news yesterday of very serious battles—that the Securitate units have occupied the Continental Hotel, which is in the center of town. However, the Romanian Air Defense is keeping the town's strategic points under supervision.

Cluj Situation Improves; Daily To Publish

LD2212232689 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Excerpts] I talked to Sandor Kanyadi 2 minutes ago.

The most important information he gave me is that in the past hours no shooting has been heard in Cluj. The situation now unfolding, including the Hungarian-Romanian friendship, seems to be heading in the best possible direction. [passage ommitted]

Pataki, the leader of Csik, was elected one of the leaders of the Hungarian Democratic Council, and tomorrow morning a new Transylvanian daily is to be published under the guidance of Lajos Kantor.

Kanyadi said that the reason why this is important is because this is the first sign of normalization. The paper's title is not known yet, but it is already in the press.

Cluj Securitate Forces Surrender to Army

LD2212235789 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2200 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] In Cluj and at Rimnicu Vilcea, the Securitate units have given themselves up to the Army. There is calm in Oradea. In Constanta, an interim citizens' committee has been created, which is completely in control of the situation. In Tirgu Mures, Karoly Kiraly was elected head of a similar committee.

Budapest Reports Situation in Arad

LD2212220189 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Members of the popular uprising have taken power in Arad. Their leader has however cautioned that the Securitate [security forces] have not yet been disarmed. Eva Cseh reports from the scene.

[Begin recording] [Cseh] [passage omitted) The leaders are cautioning people not to become victims of provocation because the Securitate are circulating in the town in camouflaged private cars. [passage omitted]

King Michael Urges Warsaw Pact Intervention

AU2312165489 Paris AFP in English 1641 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Paris, Dec 23 (AFP)—Former King Michael of Romania on Saturday called on Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and Warsaw Pact nations to intervene against what he called "foreign agression" in Romania.

"Foreign troops are fighting the people of my country," the former king said, referring to "elite Syrian and Libyan troops" alleged to be fighting in the strife-torn Eastern European country.

Hungarian radio reported earlier that Syrian and Libyan mercenaries were among those fighting Romanian Army forces which are backing the newly-proclaimed government in the capital Bucharest, where fierce street battles have been raging.

Libya has denied the reports.

Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov said Saturday that Moscow should provide medical and possibly other aid to the pro-democracy insurgents in Romania, but added that the sending of troops was "unacceptable."

The former Romanian monarch, who lives in Switzerland, called on "free nations and their leaders," particularly French President Francois Mitterrand and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, to come to the aid of the Romanian people.

In London, a group of British conservatives said Britain should support former King Michael's return to the Romanian throne as a way to stabilise the situation and unite the nation.

"Once fighting has ceased and the last remains of the old regime have collapsed, the king could become an immediate stabilising factor," said the Conservative Council on Eastern Europe.

"He is one of the few people not associated with the fallen regime who has any experience of governing the country", the council said.

Among the council's members are current Foreign Office Minister William Waldegrave and former foreign secretaries Lord Pym and Lord Carrington.

"The scale of events in Romania and the sheer horror of them now exceed our worst expectations," the council said.

"What is needed is a figurehead to unite a nation torn apart by bloodshed. The restoration of the monarchy is the only way Romania will achieve this," it said.

The former king, who abdicated in December 1947 and left Romania shortly afterwards, said Friday in Geneva that he was ready to return as king "if the people want (him) to come back."

Ceausescu 'Terrorists' Surrender in Timisoara

LD2412161689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1538 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Text] Timisoara, 24 Dec (TANJUG)—Members of Ceausescu's security service have begun to surrender.

Today at about 1600 [1500 GMT] the first so-called terrorists were taken to the Army barracks near the opera building. A number of women were among them.

During the following hour, 40-odd of Ceausescu's policemen were arrested.

The Army is preventing the people from lynching the arrested.

Arab 'Terrorists' Involved in Bucharest Fighting

LD2412123189 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Report by Bucharest correspondent Jozsef Orosz]

[Text] In Bucharest, an emergency situation will shortly be announced. Radio and Television reports keep repeating that soon an important communique will be broadcast. Martial law is necessary because the civilian population and under-age youngsters have also managed to obtain weapons. At the same time, fighting escalated in the city of Bucharest this morning. Securitate units have surfaced from the cellars of the party Central Committee building and opened fire on the Army units.

In a building near the Hungarian embassy, Arab terrorists have entrenched themselves. It cannot be known whether they are from a Palestinian or Al-Qadhdhafi group, and the Army told them that they have until this afternoon to give themselves up. This could mean that martial law and a curfew will be enforced after this deadline.

More and more is heard about the secret plan that the Securitate worked out during the reign of Ceausescu in the event of his capture. This plan envisages the emotional intimidation and terrorization of the population and tiring them, it is being said that the Securitate is preparing for a counterattack somewhere in the mountains, perhaps, in a Palestinian commando camp which has not yet been found. The nine-floor-deep underground system under the party headquarters and under the old and new presidential palace has not been found either.

The television announced several times that the organizers are being sought and that they should come forward. Every sign shows that at the time that the plans were endorsed they were burned.

The employees at the Hungarian Embassy have maneged to contact Dimitru Martinu, one time UN ambassador of Romania, who is now a member of the National Salvation Council. He said that the Front expresses its thanks to the Hungarian Government for recognizing the existence of the Council. At the same time it is grateful for Hungarian aid. Martinu talked about the development of Hungarian- Romanian relations on a new basis and he promised that they will fundamentally break with the chauvinistic and nationalistic politics of the Ceausescu regime. It is said here that Martinu will be the foreign minister in the new government. Incidentally, he was kept under house arrest by Ceausescu.

Libyan 'Terrorists' Captured in Arad

LD2512151989 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 25 Dec 89

[Text] The Szeged correspondent of MTI, touring Romanian territory, has learned that in Arad the Army has captured some Libyan terrorists who possessed very modern long-range weapons and who fought alongside the troops fo the Securitate.

Bulgarian, Soviet Boats Fired Upon in Braila

AU2412201989 Sofia BTA in English 1958 GMT 24 Dec 89

["Bulgarian River Boat Under Fire"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 24 (BTA)—On Saturday, December 23, the Bulgarian "Petur Karaminchev" ship was fired upon in the aquatorry of the Romanian Danubian port Braila. The firing had begun at 7:32 p.m. and had continued for 6 minutes. The firing was from several points on the coast. On the right side of the ship there are approximately 40 hits. Three of the sailors cabins were hit but there are no wounded.

The Romanian terrorists have also fired at the Soviet ship "Amur" which has sailed behind the Bulgarian ship. There are no casualties.

As of today the Bulgarian River Shipping Organization has stopped the shipping of Bulgarian river boats in the Romanian part of the Danube. It was reported that the Soviet, Hungarian and the Czechoslovakian ships have also been stopped.

Two Swiss Banks Freeze Ceausescu Accounts

AU2412154889 Paris AFP in English 1506 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Text] Berne, Dec 24 (AFP)—Two Swiss banks have frozen accounts held by deposed Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu in Zurich following reports that his family had 400 million dollars worth of gold stashed away in Switzerland, the government said Sunday.

Swiss justice officials asked for the accounts to be blocked acting on a request by Member of Parliament Moritz Leuenberger representing Romanian exiles living in Switzerland, justice and police department spokesman Joerg Kistler said.

Informed sources identified the banks as Union des Banques Swiss and Credit Suisse, Switzerland's largest and third largest, respectively.

Under Swiss law, the next step must be taken by the new Romanian Government.

Asked how soon Bucharest must act, Mr. Kistler indicated the Swiss Government would be flexible.

TRIBUNE DE GENEVA newspaper said Saturday the Ceausescus had 400 million dollars worth of gold in Swiss banks. But Mr. Kistler said the government could not confirm the figure.

Mr. Leuenberger, a lawyer, used the same method to freeze hundreds of millions of illegally gained dollars deposited in Swiss bank accounts by former Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos.

Securitate Destroying Aid Shipments

LD2312133189 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] According to information received from the Border Guard, on the Romanian side of the border, Securitate units are attempting to capture aid shipments, and they are destroying on the spot the donations; the medical equipment and the blood supplies.

For this reason, the Border Guard emphatically warns that nobody should set off for Romania.

The Border Guard is asking the various social organizations not to send the collected aid shipments to Romania, under any circumstances. They will be stored near the border, on the Hungarian side, since there is no guarantee that these deliveries will arrive safely.

For the moment, the Border Guard is not allowing Hungarian aid deliveries across into Romania.

Red Cross Says Aid Cannot Get Through

AU2312130389 Paris AFP in English 1244 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Geneva, Dec 23 (AFP)—Much of the emergency medical aid sent to Romania by other European nations has been held up because of border confusion, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) said here Saturday.

Launching an "urgent appeal" for help to get relief through "in view of the dramatic situation in several regions of Romania and the capital", the ICRC added that two planes sent Friday had managed to land outside Bucharest.

But Red Cross help from Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Italy and West Germany had not gotten through, it reported, adding that relief flights and convoys sent by other humanitarian groups had run into the same problem.

Eight medical personnel who flew in on the aircraft to Bucharest had gone straight to work administering aid to some 300 wounded soldiers and civilians at the airport, but were unable to reach the capital itself.

Hungarian television late Friday reported that the border with Romania had been closed at several points because of fighting in the western town of Arad, where

the Securitate, still loyal to ousted dictator Nicolae Ceausescu, had fired on a crowd of some 100,000 people.

Securitate forces had also shot directly at relief convoys close to the border, the television said.

In Bonn, West German Red Cross sources said a second convoy was due to leave for Arad later Saturday, following one loaded with drugs and medical equipment that left earlier in the day.

The West German Foreign Ministry said a Lufthansa national airliner would be flying further medical and food later Saturday.

The Malta Cross humanitarian organization said Saturday that it had already sent a train from West Germany on Friday carrying ambulances, utility vehicles, a lorry serving as a mobile kitchen, blood transfusion equipment and a water treatment plant to provide drinking water.

Aid Arrives in Bucharest

LD2312121989 Hamburg DPA in German 1154 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Bonn (DPA)—The first aircraft carrying aid from the International Committee of the Red Cross has landed at Bucharest airport, according to the German Red Cross in Bonn. However, the plane cannot be unloaded at the present time. An initial flight by the German Red Cross to Timisoara had fallen through, since permission to land was withdrawn by officials there without any reason being given.

SFRY, USSR, Other Nations Send Aid

LD2412061789 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0405 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Text] Bucharest, Dec 24 (TANJUG)—Five tonnes of medicaments and medical supplies which Yugoslavia sent as aid to Romania arrived in Timisoara this evening.

Yugoslavia's consulate general in Timisoara said that the desperately needed material was handed over to the new leadership, which will distribute it to hospitals and citizens.

Radio Free Romania reports that aid from other countries is also forthcoming. Sweden and the Soviet Union said they were sending medical supplies, while Belgium is sending a medical team.

Further EEC Aid Pledged for Romania

AU2412182289 Paris AFP in English 1752 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Text] Brussels, Dec 24 (AFP)—The EEC on Sunday announced more than six million dollars in extra aid for Romania where fighting between rival factions was continuing following the overthrow of Nicolae Ceausescu.

The European Economic Community on Friday had set aside one million European Currency Units (ECUs) (1.15 million dollars) in relief for Romania immediately after news of the ouster of Mr. Ceausescu.

The 5.5 million ECUs (6.32 million dollars), in supplementary aid announced Sunday would be channeled through non-governmental aid and relief organisations, the EEC said.

A total of 2.4 million ECs (2.76 million dollars) would go toward supplying food needs, with 60 lorries a month carrying food to Romania.

A further 2.6 million ECUs (2.99 million dollars) would be used to send medical teams and medicines to the traumatised East European country.

Norway Sends Medical Assistance, Money

AU2612054289 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1816 GMT 25 Dec 89

["Solidarity"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 25 Dec—Public opinion in Norway expresses full solidarity with the Romanian people's fight. A national campaign started throughout that country to collect money to aid Romania to which political parties, trade unions and the population contribute. The money and the donations are deposited with the Norwegian Red Cross and popular aid organization in special accounts opened for that purpose. Reception points were set up for clothing and products. The Norwegian Red Cross gave Romania 1.5 million crowns in aid. As many as 250,000 crowns were donated by the Central Trade Union Federation of Norway and 100,000 by the trade union of the workers in the chemical industry. The first two airplanes carrying commodities to Romania will fly off on Sunday from the airport in the capital city. The medical instruments and the medicines sent by the Norwegian Red Cross are transported to Varna and then to Romanian hospitals and clinics by road. Furthermore, the Norwegian popular aid organization sends via Bulgaria a group of surgeons equipped with the instruments necessary to perform surgery.

Humanitarian Aid Arrives From UK, Moldavia

AU2612060089 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 25 Dec 89

["Humanitarian Aid for Romania"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] London AGERPRES, 25 Dec—An airplane with a cargo of 31 tons of medicines and medical equipment was sent to Romania by the British Red Cross Organization. The aircraft landed in Bulgaria from where it will continue its flight into Romania. A second cargo of aid for Romania will be sent later in the week.

The British Government also plans to send to Romania medical equipment, including for the treatment of the wounded and blood for transfusions.

Seven railway cars with food and medicine have arrived at Iasi from the Moldavian SSR. As the food cars were forthrightly directed to Bucharest, the medicines were unloaded to be distributed to the pharmacies in Iasi.

Also from the Moldavian SSR two more railway cars arrived in Iasi with another train carrying 46 tons of sugar and 50 tons of flour. They have been dispatched to Bucharest where the food will be distributed to the heroes of the country.

Red Cross Coordinating Aid Supplies

AU2512154189 Paris AFP in English 1501 GMT 25 Dec 89

[Text] Geneva, Dec 25 (AFP)—The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is coordinating the distribution in Romania of emergency aid sent by national Red Cross societies, in addition to its official mission of protecting prisoners and civilians, a spokesman said here Monday.

The ICRC has set up bases in eastern Romania at Bucharest, Craiova and at Constanta on the Black Sea and in western Romania in Oradea and Timisoara where Red Cross teams arrived on Saturday.

Each of the aid convoys now heading for Romania will be accompanied by an ICRC delegate, there to ensure that prisoners of both sides are treated according to the Geneva Convention. The spokesman said the ICRC wanted to ensure that there were no summary executions or brutal treatment of prisoners. A member of the ICRC's agency for divided families will also be going to Romania with messages for people separated from their relatives.

An ICRC team of about 10 people who arrived very early Monday in Varna, Bulgaria, left almost immediately for Romania. They were to split into three groups working out of Craiova, Constanta and Bucharest. In the capital, the new arrivals will reinforce a team there since Friday and who were able to leave the airport Sunday morning after tending several hundred people wounded in the fighting.

An Airbus chartered by the Netherlands and Belgian Red Cross societies was to leave Geneva on Monday afternoon for Romania loaded with medical equipment and Red Cross personnel. Other Red Cross workers were going to Romania aboard a 10-seat plane carrying a Finnish medical team. The ICRC spokesman said the same plane would also be carrying radio equipment which was in short supply in Romania. About 60 tonnes of medical supplies collected by the Swiss Red Cross and by various Swiss charity organisations was to be sent to Romania by road. A fleet of lorries would leave Lucerno on Tuesday morning, the spokesman said.

Government Recognizes New 'Romanian Regime'

AU2512223089 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 25 Dec 89

[Excerpt] We now have a report from Bucharest by Azra Muhefendic:

Yugoslavia has recognized the new Romanian regime. This was stated tonight by Ilija Djukic, deputy secretary for foreign affairs. Djukic arrived here this morning as a special emissary of the Yugoslav Government. This afternoon he held talks with the acting foreign minister, Constantin Oancea. This was the first of two important meetings which our diplomat expects to have here in Bucharest. Tomorrow he is expected to meet a representative of the new Romanian authorities, the National Salvation Front.

Ilija Djukic conveyed to his hosts in Bucharest the understanding expressed by the Yugoslav Government and people for the program declaration announced by the National Salvation Front. He also said that Yugoslavia is ready to provide the help Romania needs most at present.

Otherwise, it has been a quiet day in Bucharest today. The truce could be explained by the fact that it is Christmas and that everybody here wants to celebrate. There has not been much shooting as there was in the past few days, but sporadic fire was heard in several places. [passage omitted]

Further Reportage, Comments on Romania Events

Phone Tapper Apologizes

AU2212174789 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Our colleague Petar Tomic has had his telephone conversations in Bucharest tapped by members of the Romanian Security Service. And this is what happened today: The man who was charged with tapping the conversations arrived in Tomic's apartment in the Romanian capital. The man arrived with all his family and apologized to Petar Tomic, saying that he had been forced to do it. To be quite convincing, he retold to the TANJUG correspondent the conversations to which he had listened.

Authorities Statement

LD2212152389 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1438 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 22 (TANJUG)—The Presidency and the Government of Yugoslavia are closely following the developments in neighbouring Romania and welcome the endeavours leading to prosperity, to the democrtic and humane development, freedom and dignity of man.

At this historic moment the peoples of Yugoslavia express their solidarity with the friendly Romanian people, confident of new prospects of the comprehensive development of Yugoslav-Romanian relations.

Domestic Initiative Comment

AU2212203589 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] The changes that are occurring in East European countries were discussed in the debating club of the Association for Yugoslav Democratic Initiative this evening. Those taking part were Professor Zagorka Golubovic, Milovan Djilas, and Professor Svetozar Stojanovic. Kosta Krajincanic reports what was said on that occasion:

With a minute's silence, the hall of the Radovic Theater at Tasmajdan in Belgrade, filled to overflowing, paid its respects to the victims in Romania. The introductory speakers expressed their views on the changes that are occurring in eastern countries. Zagorka Golubovic thinks that revolution is underway in these countries. Specifically in Romania, the regime is collapsing like a house of cards, and the rulers are fleeing from their people. In her opinion, the essence of despotic socialism lies in a constant striving of the regime to preserve power, even with bloodshed.

Milovan Djilas explains the decomposition of the ruling parties in eastern countries with the decomposition of their ideologies. Power cannot survive long without an ideology. Ideology is in fact an instrument for the preservation of power by totalitarian regimes which, like in Romania at present, do not shrink from applying violence.

Svetozar Stojanovic sees one of the reasons for the fall of the authorities in the countries of the so-called communist statism in the, as he put it, gerontocratic dictatorship. The aging Ceausescu simply was no longer capable of seeing and comprehending what was happening around him, Stojanovic remarked.

End to Political 'Monopolies'

LD2312101189 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1910 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Ljubljana, Dec 22 (TANJUG)—The task of the communists is to secure the renewal and dynamic development of socialism and the realization of human rights and liberties by creating conditions for an economic and social reform and the adoption of a new Yugoslav Constitution, Marko Lolic, member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) top leadership, said in an address to the Congress of Slovenian Communists in Ljubljana today.

Lolic said the LCY did not remain isolated from the historic developments and processes in the world and the Eastern European countries.

Pointing out that it was impossible to overcome the crisis without democracy, he said that undemocratic and authoritarian solutions resulted in a plunge to even worse predicaments.

Lolic recalled that an important prerequisite for the success of Yugoslav reforms was the freeing of the political system from all monopolies, including that of the LCY. He added that in a democratic environment it was necessary to act with the force of visions and arguments.

Emphasizing that Yugoslavia's communists would persist in the struggle to overcome the deteriorating internationality and inter-republican relations in the country, Lolic pointed to the great importance of solving the problems in the Province of Kosovo.

This Yugoslav province, which has a majority ethnic Albanian populace and minority Serbian, Montenegrin, Croatian, Turkish and other populations, has for a number of years now been rocked by unrest organized by ethnic Albanian separatists and chauvinists.

Medical Supplies Sent

LD2212210689 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1948 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 22 (TANJUG)—The Romanian Red Cross organization today accepted help in medical supplies and medicaments offered by the Yugoslav Red Cross organization, the Yugoslav organization announced here this evening.

In view of the fact that Romania is in urgent and immediate need of this material, the first shipment of aid will leave for that country on Saturday morning.

The Yugoslav Government also decided today that medicaments and other medical supplies be sent to Romania. Yugoslav manufacturers of pharmaceutical products will join in the drive.

In case of need, Yugoslav hospitals are ready to receive casualties from Romania.

'Foreign Troops' Rumored

AU2312165089 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Dec 89

[TANJUG correspondent Petar Tomic report from Bucharest]

[Excerpts] The situation in Bucharest is still unchanged today. Shooting is heard in many places in the city. [passage omitted]

Among the news that first astonished both Romania and the world and then caused concern was the report about a possible participation of foreign troops on the side of the forces loyal to Ceausescu, or rather the police loyal to Ceausescu. (?It is a matter of) students from the Arab world, in quotes, without my stating where they come from, who were staying here as students in special hostels. It seems, however, that they were here for police training and they were in Ceausescu's personal guard.

More news that has swept the world, originating here, was that having heard that foreign mercenaries defend Ceausescu, the Soviet Union promised urgent military aid. However, this report was also not confirmed. From the circles very close to the Soviet Embassy one has only learned that for the time being there is no need nor has anything specific been said either in Moscow or at the Soviet embassy in Bucharest. [passage omitted]

Border Open; Aid Sent

AU2312170489 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Dragan Petrovic report from Timisoara]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] We report from the Yugoslav Consulate General here in Timisoara that all the Yugoslav journalists are well, that they are carrying out their work normally, and there are no problems.

Another announcement: We talked earlier about whether to say anything to the drivers of our trucks that are standing at the Vatin border checkpoint. The checkpoint was closed for a rather long time. Now we say that they may start. The latest report is that the border checkpoint is now open, and the drivers may now drive the Red Cross trucks carrying medical supplies to the hospitals in Timisoara. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] Comrade Petrovic, we have just received a report that the first batch of medicines and bandages has been dispatched from Yugoslavia for Romania. An escort has been ensured for transportation all the way to Timisoara.

Aid Delivery Recounted

LD2312180689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1543 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Pancevo, 23 Dec (TANJUG)—The first Yugoslav aid to Romania arrived this morning at about 0200 GMT in Timisoara. This was two trucks full of medicine, food, and mineral water from the Hemijska Industrija Pancevo (HIP) [Pancevo Chemical Industry].

The aid was intended for workers of the Solventul petrochemical factory in Timisoara with which HIP has been cooperating now for more than 10 years. This is the factory in which one of the engineers threatened the army, while it was still not yet on the side of the people, saying that he would blow up the factory and part of Timisoara unless the tanks surrounding the factory were withdrawn.

Four courageous HIP workers, Bogdan Perisic, Stevica Zivkov, Milivoje Todorovic, Manojlo Glisic, and a driver from a Pancevo bakery left last night at about midnight for Romania to deliver this aid.

On the way to Timisoara last night there were several checkpoints with barricades manned by the people with the Army, Glisic says.

At about 0200 GMT this morning we reached the Timisoara factory, Manojlo Glisic told us today upon his return. The workers, of whom there are about 150 in the factory, dignified and well organized, expressed thanks for the aid but asked us to deliver it to the Timisoara hospital—which is more in need of this aid. And we did this. Workers told us that they need only freedom.

In the factory we received a military escort so that we might reach the Timisoara hospital without trouble. We learned that only four doctors are working in the hospital, although we saw that ambulances are constantly arriving with the severely injured.

We left the hospital at about 0600 GMT, because gunfire was constantly getting nearer. A platoon of soldiers remained in the hospital to defend it, while a boy led us in a roundabout way toward the Yugoslav-Romanian border.

Workers in the factory, in which they have been now for 3 days, are well organized and their leaders communicate well. Citizens and peasant farmers are virtually unarmed. At about 0800 GMT, when we were returning to the Yugoslav-Romanian border, the checkpoint had been strengthened somewhat, Glisic says.

Loncar Extends Support

LD2312163389 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1534 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 23 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar instructed the Yugoslav ambassador in Bucharest to contact representatives of the National Salvation Front Committee and inform them of Yugoslavia's full support to the courageous struggle of the Romanian people for democracy, it was learned in Belgrade.

The Yugoslav ambassador will also let the committee know about the role the Yugoslav media have in informing the world public of the developments in Romania and about the material and humanitarian aid Yugoslavia is extending to Romania through the Red Cross.

Libyan Ambassador Denies Role

LD2412060689 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0502 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 23 (TANJUG)—Libyan Ambassador to Yugoslavia Ashour Gargoum [name as received] on Saturday categorically denied reports on any Libyan implication in developments in Romania.

Expressing his astonishment at these groundless reports, Ambassador Gargoum stressed that Libya "is a state of the peoples masses and a firm defender of the right of peoples to govern themselves in a popular democracy and to liberate themselves from any kind of dictatorship of individuals or any unpopular instrument of power."

It was repeatedly reported in Bucharest today that Libyan and Syrian soldiers were fighting on the side of supporters of the deposed dictator Nicolae Ceausescu.

Belgrade TV Transmits Live

LD2412050589 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0153 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 23 (TANJUG) [dateline as received]—The true meaning of the saying "information is power" was evident over the past two days when Belgrade Television transmitted live the revolutionary events from neighbouring Romania, which were broadcast from the headquarters of Television Free Romania.

Two television centres in eastern Yugoslavia, in Belgrade and in Novi Sad, have a transmitter in Vrsac, a town near the Romanian border, through which they can receive direct broadcasts from Romania.

"After the news at noon on Friday, when we realized that the developments are taking place with a film-screen speed, we decided to take over a direct broadcast", Belgrade Television director Nenad Ristic said.

Millions of viewers in Yugoslavia and elsewhere in the world are witnessing the dramatic events about the fall of the Ceausescu regime. Via Belgrade and Yugoslavia, the TV station Free Romania yesterday opened the lid on Ceausescu's hermetically sealed state. It is also the vital source of information for the Romanian citizens.

The role of television in the Romanian revolution should not only be viewed as a professional achievement, but as a deeply humane and moral act as well. An awareness is growing in the Yugoslav public that television has offered every individual the chance of direct participation in the making of European history.

Romanian Refugees Returning

LD2412152889 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1400 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Text] Vrsac, Dec 24 (TANJUG)—Romanian refugees, according to information from border organs at Vrsac, have begun returning to their native country. During the night and this morning, twenty-odd refugees, accommodated at centres in Yugoslavia, returned to Romania.

We want to help our country and our families for we believe that the days of terror in our homeland are over—they said boarding a train last night.

As was noted at the Vatin border crossing outside Vrsac, those returning to Romania also are Romanians living in (?some) European countries. Most of their vehicles, primarily carrying foodstuffs, bear West German and Swedish licence plates.

Fewer Romanians are leaving their country, as may be seen from the fact that not one refugee was registered in the last two days. But the Yugoslav authorities have been alerted in case of the possible attempted massive escape of those who offended people during the regime of dictator Nicolae Ceausescu.

Radio Timisoara Begins Broadcasts

LD2412233189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1521 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Text] Belgrade, 24 December (TANJUG)—"Radio Free Timisoara-Romania in Serbo-Croatian is again broadcasting. This is a sign of freedom—true freedom—and it is a sign of our profound thankfulness to those who have fallen, so that we might again today make our voice heard."

These words were addressed to listeners at 1500 today [1400 GMT] on Radio Timisoara by the former journalist and colleague working on the Serbo-Croatian language broadcasts Miomir Todorov.

An obviously excited Todorov promised that in the future there will be good, and above all truthful, news about the new Romania.

Todorov then appealed to all citizens to be calm, but at the same time "very, very careful," because, he said, "unfortunately there still exist those who stop at nothing and are ready to commit all possible crimes."

"Nevertheless, we think that their time has passed," Todorov added.

A few years ago all the programs of Radio Timisoara, and with them also the broadcasts in Serbo-Croatian, were suspended. From that time the whole broadcasting system in Romania was taken over by three stations of Radio Bucharest.

Radio Timisoara made a broadcast for the first time only yesterday.

Ambulances Reach Timisoara

LD2412182789 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1645 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Text] Timisoara, Dec 24 (TANJUG)—Three ambulances from the Vrsac Medical Center reached Timisoara this evening. These vehicles will transfer, from the central hospital to Vrsac, the injured journalists Paskvala Modico, an Italian photojournalist who is in a serious condition; Zeljko Sain, a Zagreb television reporter; and John Demishevski, an AP correspondent. They should reach Vrsac tonight.

Doctors in the central hospital, otherwise, say that last night in Timisoara, about 10 people were killed and several tens injured. The final number of victims in Timisoara is still not known.

Securitate Members Seek Refuge

AU2512160989 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Dec 89

[Zoran Jelcevic report]

[Text] The following report comes from our colleagues at Radio Djerdap from Kladovo:

Last night, shots which turned into a real barrage of firing were heard coming from the direction of Turnu Severin. Probably because at had become dark, several persons swam across the Danube River seeking refuge in nearby forests.

Thanks to the great vigilance of the Kladovo internal security organs and the citizens of all communes along the biggest European river, (?deserters) were very quickly discovered and after (?swift) action were caught.

Up to now, as we have unofficially learned, the authorities have arrested four foreign citizens. As regards some of them, one can almost certainly say that they are members of the notorious Securitate, Ceausescu's security service.

Despite the fact that there is still no official information, we have been informed that several more deserters are hiding in the nearby forests and that the search is still going on.

Chinese CP Discusses Events

AU2512161889 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Dec 89

[Text] Citing well-informed diplomatic sources in Beijing, TANJUG reports that last Saturday, the Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party discussed the situation in Romania.

It is stated that there were different opinions and assessments of the situation in Romania. Particular attention was devoted to how to present the events in Romania to the Chinese public without causing unrest in society.

It has been learned from reliable sources that on the first day that the uprising in Romania was reported in China, the security forces were put on first-degree alert.

Official in Romania for Meeting

LD2612060689 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2210 GMT 25 Dec 89

[Text] Bucharest, Dec 25, (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Government considers the Council of National Salvation Front of Romania (NSFR), since its founding, to be the true representative of the Romanian people, assistant to the Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Ilija Djukic told journalists in Bucharest this evening.

Today's talks beteween Djukic, who arrived in Bucharest as an envoy of the Yugoslav Government, with acting Romanian Foreign Minister Konstantin Oancea were

the first meeting of the newly founded Romanian Foreign Ministry with a foreign representative.

The Yugoslav envoy informed Oancea about Yugoslavia's political support and material aid to Romania at the time of the decisive battle for the country's democratic transformation and expressed Yugoslavia's readiness to continue comprehensive cooperation with Romania.

Oancea, on behalf of the Romanian Foreign Ministry and the NSFR, expressed gratitude to Yugoslavia for its support which, as he said, is highly appreciated by Romanians.

According to Oancea, the Romania Foreign Ministry and its diplomatic representative offices are ready to carry out the tasks set out by the NSFR council. He also said that priority will be given to broadening and deepening cooperation with neighbouring countries, highlighting in this context the importance of Yugoslavia.

The Ministry placed itself at the service of the NSFR three days ago.

Konstantin Oancea had hitherto been assistant to the Romanian foreign minister.

The Yugoslav Government envoy is expected to meet with a representative of the NSFR Council tomorrow. When, where and with whom he will meet with is so far unknown.

More Demonstrations in Podujevo, Kosovo 22 Dec

AU2212214989 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Demonstrations occurred in Podujevo, Kosovo, this evening again. Several cars and a bus registered in Nis were demolished in the centre of the town. The demonstrators shouted slogans, Kosovo-Republic, and cheered Azem Vlasi and Adem Demaci, the well-known Albanian separatist who has been in prison for several years. The militia dispersed the demonstrators with tear gas.

Albanian Demonstrators Sentenced in Prizren

AU2512185789 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 25 Dec 89

[Text] At Prizren District Court, Reshat Badalaj has been sentenced to 8 years, Elmaz Susuri to 7 years, and Rexhep Badalaj to 6 years imprisonment. Iljaz Susuri was sentenced to 6 months, and Merxhan Badalaj to 8 months imprisonment. All are from the village of Zur, and have been sentenced for counterrevolutionary activity against the social order and the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities. They took part in bloody clashes with the security organs in Zur on 28 March this year, when 3 demonstrators lost their lives in conflicts with the militia.

Slovenes Prepare for Upcoming Free Elections

AU2612071289 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 25 Dec 89

[Text] The change in the leadership of the League of Communists [LC] of Slovenia, which is already no longer what it was last Friday or Saturday, took part on the eve of new profound changes in our most developed republic. What are the Slovene communists facing in the near future? First of all they are facing party elections in April at the republican level, and asymmetry at the federal and LC level. The new president of the Slovene LC stated: Let the communist organizations in other parts of the country organize themselves how they like, but the Slovene organization must be allowed to be independent. Here is a commentary by Relja Atanasijevic:

Ciril Ribicic inherited from Milan Kucan the fruits of the Slovene spring which lasted 4 years. Ribicic and the Slovene LC will test the quality of this fruit at the free republican elections in April. If the communists and their allies from the ranks of the left socialist forces experience a defeat, the leadership of the LC will resign. From the moral point of view, there is nothing else the LC can do.

The present atmosphere among the leftist-oriented socialist forces of Slovenia is filled with satisfaction of the delegates that the 11th congress in the Cankar Hall took place the way it did. However, certain nervousness is felt because there is very little time left before the real parliamentary election. The schedule has been moved ahead for a whole mandate. Let us recall that Ciril Ribicic recently announced the real parliamentary election for 1994, but added that it could happen earlier. He did not explain why the election would take place earlier. Judging from everything happening, one of the answers lies in the congress motto: Europe Now.

This motto is also the pre-election motto of the LC which has declared its party policy as exclusively socialist with a democratic and self-managing precursor. The aim of this kind of policy is to attain the European standard of living which also assumes human rights and freedoms. All this is very attractive for the electorate.

The opposition also has similar European program trump cards, but their joker is to overthrow the communists from power. The rivals in the forthcoming elections are more or less known. The legitimate contenders are the Socialist Alliance, the LC, the former Youth Organization, the democratic opposition, the peasants' alliance, and the greens.

On Wednesday, in 2 days time, the Slovene Assembly will adopt the laws on elections and political association which will enable every group of at least 10 people to found and register their party in the shortest possible time. It is assumed that new parties will be popping up like mushrooms after rain. The load full of wishes and demands, the way they were formulated by the 11th

congress of the Slovene communists, was passed by Kucan to Ribicic. This load also contains the packages which will be opened in the SFRY Assembly and at the 14th extraordinary congress. These mainly refer to relations in the federation and the LC of Yugoslavia. In either case the Slovene options are in asymmetry which reflects national independence.

Ribicic New Slovene LC CC Presidium President

LD2412000589 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2315 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Ljubljana, Dec 23 (TANJUG)—At the first session of the 11th Slovene LC [LC] Congress tonight, Ciril Ribicic was elected president of the Slovene LC Central Committee [CC] Presidium. As has been said, Ribicic received support in all the nomination procedures and the 11th Congress of the Slovene LC CC also voted for him.

The Central Committee also elected its new Presidium which numbers 15 members. Presidium members are: Milan Balazic, Ciril Baskovic, Petar Bekes, Polde Bibic, Bozidar Gorjan, Franc Hudej, Tatjana Juratovec, Silvo Komar, Joze Korinsek, Sonja Lokar, Boris Muzevic, Borut Pahor, Franc Pivec, Milos Prosenc and Lenart Setinc. Lev Kreft, head of the Marxist Center of the Slovene LC CC, was also elected as an ex-officio member of the new Presidium.

After this the first constitutive session of the new Slovene LC CC Presidium was held. The Presidium elected Sonja Lokar as its secretary.

Markovic Predicts 5 Years to Sound Economy

LD2112200289 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2206 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 21 (TANJUG)—It will take at least 5 years to emerge from the present situation and achieve a sound economy. This was the view of Federal Executive Council President Ante Markovic in a special Yugoslav Radio and Television program this evening, when he spoke on the reform program which the federal government has proposed to the SFRY Assemby.

In order to wage the battle for reform, Markovic said, we must immediately begin the process of healing the sick part of the organism. As for the law on social capital, Markovic added, we proposed it in order to force social ownership to be competitive with other forms of ownership, not to abolish it.

Markovic, Kadijevic Receive Arms Industry Group

LD2711221489 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1605 GMT 27 Nov 89

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Nov (TANJUG)—Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defense, today received representatives of the Yugoslav armaments and military equipment industry, INVOJ which was led by the directors of enterprises in the military industry from all the republics and provinces, and by Lieutenant Colonel General Dr Aleksandar Stamatovic, assistant federal secretary for the military-industrial sector, and colleagues. The basic topic of the talks was current problems in military-industrial activity, and especially in special purpose industry, something on which Jovan Jovicic, the president of INVOJ, provided information to President Markovic and General Kadijevic.

Because of the reduced funds for financing the Yugoslav People's Army this year, it was said during the talks, a reduction has come about in investment for the technical modernization of the Armed Forces, which has led to a fall in the employment of the military industry's capacities. Because of the failure to achieve the planned growth in national income in the 1986-89 period, the realized budged has been reduced by about 30 percent and there has been a 17 percent fall in employment. It was stressed in this connection in particular that the interests of the country's defense capabilities require the preservation of the existing potential of military-industrial activity, in other words, its adaptation to the long-term needs and possibilities of providing equipment for the Armed Forces. The vital need to further strengthen one's own developmental potential and the maximum adaptation to market conditions was also stressed. This will represent a significant contribution to economic reform, provided that the plans are stable and the provision of finance is sure.

For the purpose of overcoming the existing situation, concrete measures have been established which are designed to contribute to the improvement of employment, the better economic situation of INVOJ, and the resolution of current exacerbated illiquidity. The implementation of these measures is the basic precondition for the market restructuring of the armaments and military equipment industry on the bases of reform.